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Contents

Wm. Mulholland 1903

TOPICS OF THE DAY:

The President's Anti-Trust Program . 61
Aguinaldo's Proposed Visit to the United States 63
A Modern Dick Turpin 64
Cuba's Plight 65
American Views of the New British Premier 66
The Vatican and the Philippine Friars . 66
The Johnstown Mine Disaster 67
Topics in Brief 67

LETTERS AND ART:

The Dramatization of Song 68
The "Cribbing" Affair at Princeton . . 69
Morality in Fiction: A Belgian Novelist's Defense 70
A Paradise for Journalists 70
Literary Conditions among the Puritans 71
The Persistence of Byron 72
Notes 72

SCIENCE AND INVENTION:

Teaching the Blind to See 73
Edison on the Future of the Electric Automobile 73
A Statistical Study of Success . . . 74
High Speeds and Wind Resistance . . 75
A Cold Stove 75
A New Rotary Pump 76
Science Brevities 76

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD:

Religious Influence of King Edward . . 77
Portraits: Editors of Religious Periodicals.—III. 77
Is there a Crisis in Methodism? . . . 78
Changes in Sunday-school Methods . . 79
Herbert Spencer's Latest Utterance on Immortality 80
Religious Notes 80

FOREIGN TOPICS:

The Postponed Coronation 81
Clerical Papers on French Anti-Clericalism 82
The Betrayal of China 82
Polish Papers on Expropriation of the Poles in Prussia 83
Points of View 84

MISCELLANEOUS:

Current Poetry 85
Personals 86
Coming Events 87
Current Events 87
Chess 88

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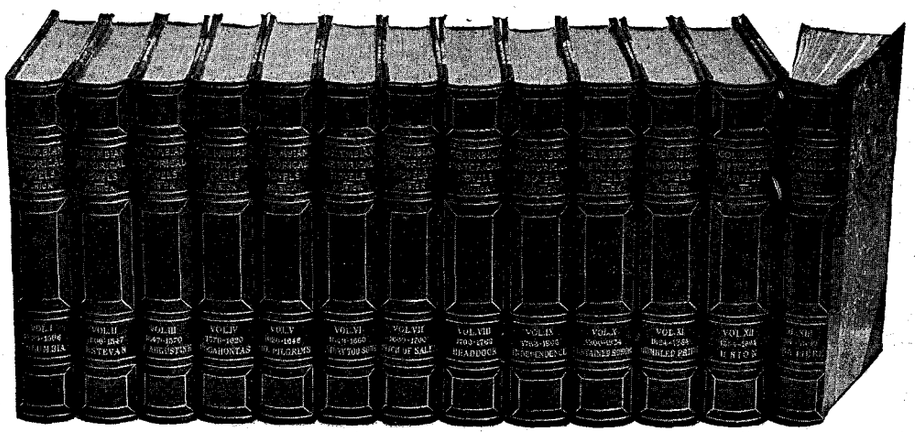

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

THE PRESIDENT'S ANTI-TRUST PROGRAM.

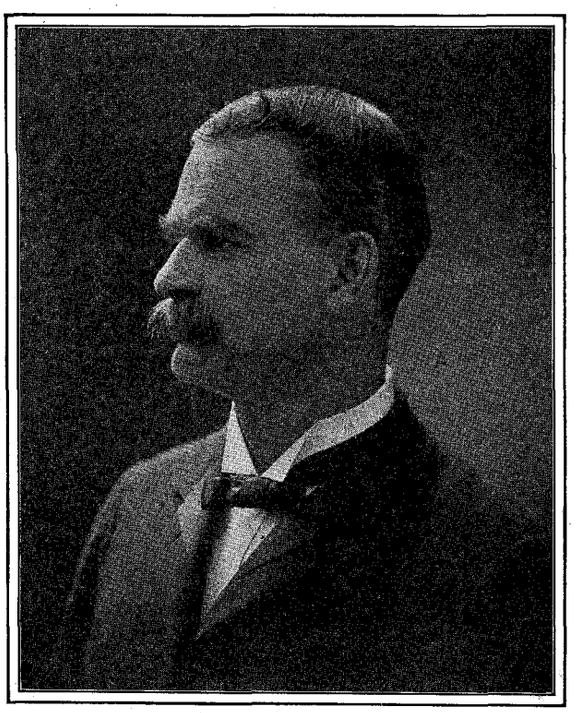
PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S declaration of war against the trusts is regarded in some quarters as being his most important act since he became President. It signifies, in the opinion of the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.), that he "intends to assert his leadership," and that he means to "break with the timid and selfish counsels of party managers in the matter of monopoly, as well as of Cuba." The President sounded the battle-cry of his new campaign in the speech that he made on Independence Day at Pittsburg. He said, in part:

"Especially great, especially difficult, are the problems caused by the growth and concentration of great individual and, above all, great corporate fortunes. It is immensely for the interests of the country that there should be such individual and corporate wealth as long as it is used right, and when not used right then it becomes a serious menace and danger. The instruments and methods with which we are to meet these new problems must in many cases themselves be new, but the purpose lying behind the use of these methods or these instruments must, if we are to succeed, be now, as in the past, simply in accord with the immutable laws of order, of justice, and right. We may need, and, in my belief, we do need, new legislation conceived in no radical or revolutionary spirit, but in a spirit of common sense, common honesty, and a resolute desire to face facts as they are. We will need, then, new legislation, but while laws are important, it is infinitely more important that they should be administered in accordance with the principles that have marked honest administration from the beginning of recorded history. . . . Special legislation is needed, some of that legislation must come through municipalities, some through States, some through the national Government, but above and beyond all legislation we need honest and fearless administration of the laws as they are on the statute books."

This anti-trust announcement, declares the Baltimore *Sun* (Ind.), "was a political event of the highest importance, viewed either from a partizan or non-partizan standpoint." The same paper says further:

"It may be assumed that Mr. Roosevelt would not make a straightforward declaration in favor of trust regulation without the approval of the men whose political friendship and support he is naturally anxious to retain. It follows, therefore, that the President was pledging his party to a specific program, and not merely enunciating his individual views, when he asserted that legislation to restrain the trusts in the public interest is a matter which must and will receive prompt attention from the party in power. That is the main significance of his speech."

It is believed that the President's purpose is to set in motion the influences necessary to compel Congress to pass an anti-trust bill at its next session, and that with this end in view he is consulting with Attorney-General Knox and with Representative Charles E. Littlefield, of Maine. Mr. Littlefield, it is expected,



REPRESENTATIVE CHARLES E. LITTLEFIELD, OF MAINE.

will introduce a bill in the House embodying the President's view of the necessities of the case. Some surprise is evinced at the President's choice of a spokesman, since Mr. Littlefield is something of a free lance and is known to be widely at variance with the Administration's Philippine policy. The President's selection was presumably dictated by the fact that the Maine Congressman was the first and most prominent member on the Republican side to present a basic anti-trust bill at the recent session. Says the Washington correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.):

"It has been the President's desire from the outset to have a law which should effectively check the aggressions of trade combinations when they began to interfere with popular rights. The Attorney-General realized, however, the great difficulty and danger of hasty legislation in restraint of private enterprise, and they both decided to see how far existing law would go before entering upon the preparation of a new law. Hence the prosecutions of the Northern Securities Company and the beef trust, involving different but typical phases of the subject, were intended quite as much to discover where the Sherman law fell short of its author's designs as to put its strength to the test. These two suits, which are all that it is the present plan of the Administration to undertake till a new law has been created,

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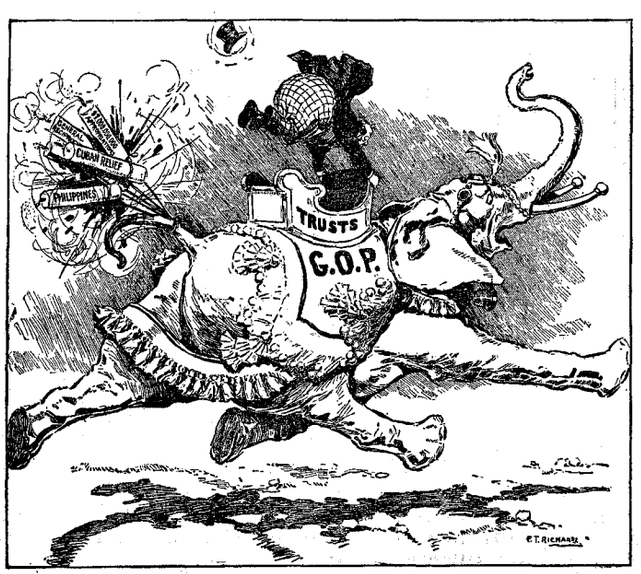
have given the Attorney-General a great many suggestions. He has embodied them in certain additions to the text of the Little-

THE COLONEL IS ALL RIGHT, BUT THE TROOPS SEEM TO BE A *little* TIMID.
—*The New York Journal.*

field bill, or in marginal indication of changes which would be advisable, so that the measure is now much longer and more elaborate."

In view of the immense importance of Mr. Littlefield's position as the President's probable representative in Congress, the question is naturally being asked: What method for the suppression of trusts is he likely to employ? Two years ago Mr. Littlefield defended in the House, against every argument, a constitutional amendment conferring upon Congress the power to "define, regulate, control, prohibit, or dissolve trusts, monopolies, or combinations," and upon the several States the right to "exercise such power in any manner not in conflict with the laws of the United States." Says the New York *Sun* (Rep.):

"He made it clear then that there is only one way to do the thing. That is by a constitutional amendment conferring upon Congress the power it does not now possess, the power to control corporations *within* the State in which they are organized.

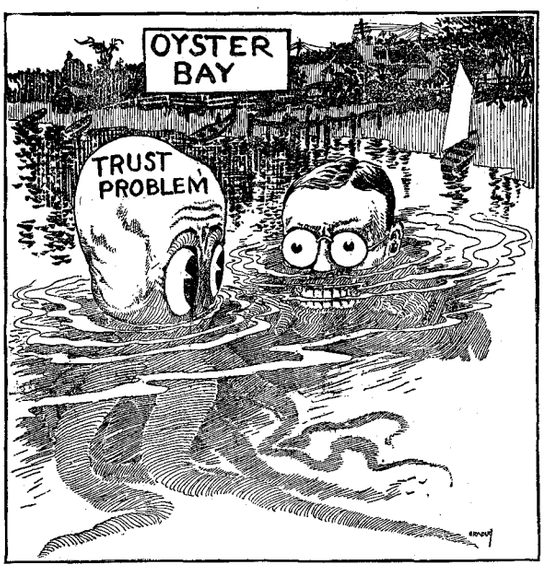


IT'S FUN FOR THE DEMOCRATS!
—*The New York Herald.*

"Such an amendment was enthusiastically advocated by Mr. Littlefield two years ago. It is inconceivable to us that in the exercise of his present important functions, with his broadened idea of his mission and his magnified sense of responsibility for the destruction of the 'injuriously aggregated' corporations, Mr. Littlefield will stop short of the constitutional amendment plan as the only effective means of repression and suppression."

While opinions are divided as to the best methods of solving the trust problem, the Republican papers are almost unanimous in their approval of Mr. Roosevelt's attitude. "The American people are discovering that Theodore Roosevelt is not only a man of courage," remarks the Cleveland *Leader* (Rep.), "but a broad-minded, level-headed statesman as well." "The State of Maine, which for many years has figured so conspicuously in national statesmanship, may well be proud that so great and imperative a task has been imposed by President Roosevelt upon one of the Pine Tree representatives," adds the Boston *Journal* (Rep.). The Democratic papers, however, taunt Mr. Roosevelt and his party with inconsistency and hypocrisy. We quote from the Richmond *Dispatch* (Dem.):

"A Republican House passed an anti-trust bill in time for the party's canvassers to exploit it in the campaign of 1900 as evidence that their party had awakened to the enormity of the iniquity. But after the measure had served campaign purposes the Senate pigeonholed it. Twice since then the Republicans in Congress have had an opportunity to curb the trusts, but in each



THE OCTOPUS: "Wh—what's that? Help!"
—*The Chicago News.*

instance they have ignored it and discredited all idea that they seriously and honestly purposed to interfere with them. Mr. Richardson, the Democratic floor leader, introduced a bill to abolish the tariff on all trust-made articles, but the majority strangled it. Mr. Littlefield, of Maine, proposed a measure providing that publicity should be given to the affairs of trusts, but it was sent to the committee on judiciary, where it was smothered. Even conceding that President Roosevelt knows his own mind and is entirely sincere respecting the trust issue, his 'propaganda' and efforts will amount to nothing beyond furnishing campaign material."

The New York *Journal of Commerce* (Fin.) is equally caustic in its comment, and thinks that the President's plans can "serve only to excite amusement." The trust issue, it maintains, is getting to be "a political football to be kicked about by both parties at every succeeding election." It continues:

"The effort to make it appear that something is being done when no serious steps against combinations have been taken, and none are likely to be, is a piece of political trickery which is unhappily too frequently practised. The vague, misleading pledges

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of party platforms, the meaningless rhetoric of the stump, the introduction of bills in Congress designed only to 'show interest' in the trust question and never intended to be passed, or even actively supported, are phenomena with which experience has made us so familiar that we no longer wonder. For the sake of political honesty work of this kind ought never to be tolerated. But, entirely apart from its general bearing as a political question, the danger of this method of bewildering the public mind deserves earnest thought. It inevitably results in antagonism and class prejudice so bitter that many years may be required to undo the evil caused in a short time by the stimulus given to ignorant prejudice simply through the lack of ordinary sincerity and truth in facing a public question."

AGUINALDO'S PROPOSED VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES.

THE news of Aguinaldo's release from confinement in Manila, under the terms of the Fourth of July amnesty, and of his intention to visit this country, arouses no little interest. Quite precise details in regard to the Filipino leader's proposed trip have been printed, tho there exists some doubt as to their authenticity. He will proceed from San Francisco to Boston, we are told, and plan from there a lecture tour, under anti-imperialist auspices, in which there will be "no inflammatory speeches nor fiery eloquence," but a "simple, plain statement of facts, from which people will be left to draw their own conclusions."

Several papers refuse to take this announcement seriously, and a number of jests are made at Aguinaldo's expense. "The report that Aguinaldo is coming to this country to lecture," remarks the Chicago *Evening Post* jocosely, "will cause some to doubt the wisdom of that amnesty proclamation"; while the Chicago *Record-Herald* dryly adds that "if this doesn't kill anti-imperialism, the Administration may begin to take it seriously." The Washington *Post* suggests that Aguinaldo might "be able to make a satisfactory arrangement with some enterprising museum manager." The Detroit *Evening News* says:

"Presumably he will be the guest of Edward Atkinson, and will make arrangements and sign contracts with Major Pond for a lecture tour. Just at present neither Mr. Atkinson nor Major Pond may know anything about these plans, but that the first proceedings of the little Filipino will be as indicated is inevitable. After that it doesn't matter so much what happens so long as something does happen, and Major Pond will attend to that.

"If the impression of Aguinaldo is correct, his knowledge of English is sufficiently scant to stimulate the doughty major to the greatest activity. It is even possible that Mr. Atkinson himself will undertake to do the talking and have Aggy stand by in proper pose to be looked at for $1 per look. The country and the people may not realize just what is in store for them, but it will be a great time for Mr. Atkinson and Major Pond. The former will do the scolding, Aggy will do the posing, and the major will stick to the box-office."

This jocular fashion of treating the subject, while acceptable to many of the expansionist papers, is by no means universal. The Chicago *Tribune* regards the proposed visit as "an excellent idea," adding that it is most desirable that the Filipino leaders should see this country and judge at first hand of its power and resources. The Philadelphia *Times* says:

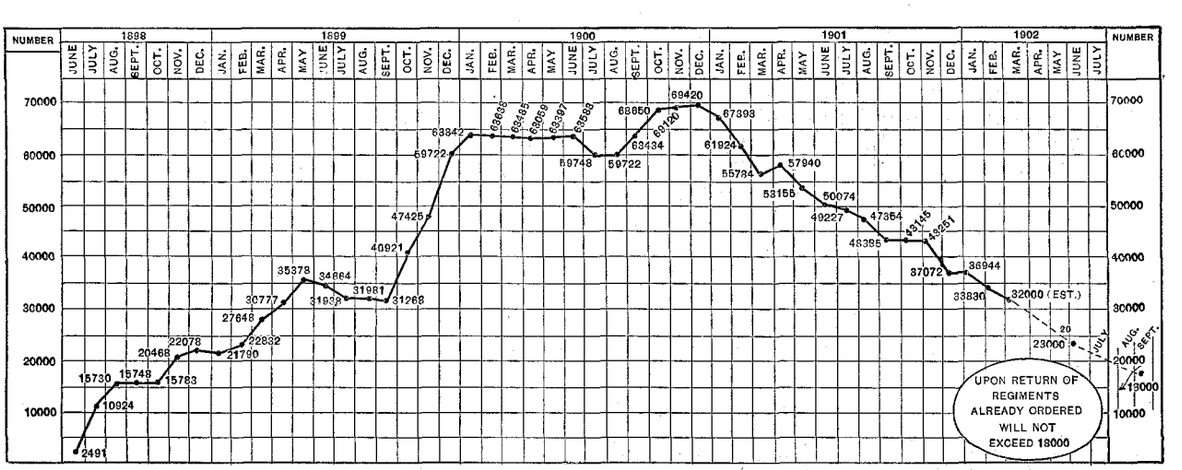
AGUINALDO AT LARGE.

An echo of the Fourth of July celebration in the Philippines. —*The Brooklyn Eagle.*

"The American public would certainly be glad to hear what he can have to say about his people and himself. Tho he embroider his tale ever so freely it will none the less give him audience. It would like much to study him near at hand. So, if he will be pleased to exhibit himself and to speak his little piece in due form, it will show him every consideration, and may console him, too, in cash receipts for the loot which he has failed to get since he ceased to be the head of a jungle-republic and became a well-fed and politely guarded prisoner of state. By all means let him come. He will be decently treated here, and no assassins will be posted to avenge on him the blood which he uselessly and sometimes wantonly shed."

The anti-imperialist papers naturally welcome Aguinaldo's mission. The Pittsburg *Post* declares that all the attempts to "defame" the Filipino leader have not altered the fact that he is "unquestionably a man of genius, honesty, and demonstrated ability." The same paper continues:

"In making an appeal to the American people on behalf of the



STRENGTH OF THE AMERICAN ARMY IN THE PHILIPPINES.

This chart was prepared by Lieut.-Col. C. R. Edwards, chief of the Division of Insular Affairs of the War Department, and shows the rise and decline of the numerical strength of the United States Army in the Philippines since the date of the battle of Manila Bay.

—From *The New York Herald.*

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independence and liberty of his country, Aguinaldo will follow well-known precedents of nearly the last hundred years. All aspiring nationalities and people have sought the sympathy and moral aid of the United States. The Greeks did in their war of independence. So did the South American states and Mexico in their revolt against Spain. We all know about Cuban efforts and their success. In 1848-49 Hungary sent Kossuth here to plead for Hungarian independence, and his eloquence thrilled the country from the seaboard to the Mississippi. Ireland has sent here Parnell and others of its eloquent leaders, and only a few months ago we gave a hearing to the agents of that grand old hero and patriot, Paul Kruger. Any people struggling for liberty and independence has always had the sympathies and good wishes and often practical material aid from the American people, if the Government has at times proved false and treacherous to their principles. Let Aguinaldo come. Give him patient and courteous hearing, for the Philippine question in its realities and dangers is more of an American than a Philippine question. The great issue of a permanent colonial policy based on usurpation and military power remains to be determined."

A MODERN DICK TURPIN.

THE old adage that "truth is stranger than fiction" finds a new vindication in the wildly picturesque career of Harry Tracy, the escaped Oregon convict. For deviltry and genuine bloodthirstiness, remarks the Richmond *Dispatch*, this Western bandit is not surpassed by even "the heavy villains in the modern melodramas." As for the dime-novel heroes, adds the Detroit *Evening News*, Tracy "beats all up to date." He is "a real twentieth-century Dick Turpin and Jack Sheppard rolled into one," declares the New York *World*. The following account of Tracy's remarkable career both preceding and following his confinement in the Oregon jail, where he was serving a twenty-year term for assault and robbery, is given in the New York *Times*:

"Convict Harry Tracy began his career of crime in Colorado in 1897 by killing Deputy Sheriff Valentine Hay. In 1898, after he had been sentenced to the Oregon Penitentiary, he attempted to escape by seizing a railroad locomotive, but the engineer outwitted him and he was captured. In the scrimmage he wounded Detective Rainer of Portland.

"On June 9, 1902, with David Merrill, Tracy escaped from the penitentiary at Salem. His record from that date till July 2 follows:

June 9—Escaped, with Merrill, at 7 A.M., killing Guards Jones, Ferrell, and Tiffany, and wounding Guard Ingram.

June 10—Returned in the darkness of the early morning to Salem, where the men held up J. W. Roberts, whom they stripped of clothing, and then stole a team of horses and made their way to Portland. Near Gervais they held up two members of the posse in pursuit and took a horse and buggy.

June 11—Fired on pursuers from ambush near Gervais.

June 12—Broke through cordon of 250 militia and made their escape.

June 14—Stole two horses and rode through Portland suburbs.

June 15—Forced two men to ferry them across Columbia River.

June 17—At Salmon Creek exchanged shots with a posse, and Tracy wounded Deputy Sheriff Biesecher. At Ridgefield the men stole horses and continued their flight.

June 23—Robbed the house of Patrick McGuire at Alacenter.

June 25—Stole breakfast near Kelso, Mont.

June 26—Stole two horses, but gave them back.

June 29—Slipped through a strong posse guarding the road.

July 1—Seen forty miles from Tacoma. Tracy left Merrill, saying later that he had killed him in a duel. Tracy rode through Olympia.

July 2—Tracy held up six men at South Bay, near Olympia, and forced four to embark with him on Puget Sound. Landed at night at Seattle and started north."

To this must be added a number of other items in the Western convict's catalog of murders, "hold-ups," and hair-breadth escapes:

July 3—In an encounter with a Seattle posse near Bothell, Tracy shot and instantly killed Charles Raymond, a deputy sheriff, and dangerously wounded John Williams, another deputy sheriff. Carl Anderson and Louis Seefrit, newspaper men, were both wounded.

July 4—Tracy was located in a house in the city limits of Seattle. Surrounded by a cordon, he deliberately fought his way through the guards, killing Policeman Breese and mortally wounding Guard Rawley.

July 6—Tracy entered the home of Rancher Johnson, near Madison Point, and forced the family to give him bundles of blankets, clothing and hats, and six days' supply of food. Before leaving he bound and gagged the whole family. He then made their hired man, Anderson, carry the bundles to Johnson's rowboat, put Anderson in the boat at the oars, and started down the sound. Fifteen hours elapsed before the sheriff's posse was able to start in pursuit.

July 6—Tracy next appeared in a private house near Renton. While the house was being surrounded, the convict quietly slipped away through the woods, binding Anderson in the back-yard before leaving.

July 9—Bloodhounds were set on Tracy's track, but were disabled by cayenne pepper sprinkled in the outlaw's retreating footsteps.

July 10—Tracy broke into the home of E. M. Johnson, near Kent. He sent Johnson to Tacoma to purchase a revolver and ammunition for his use, threatening to kill the man's family if he gave the alarm. Johnson made the long journey to Tacoma and returned with the revolver. Before leaving the house Tracy obtained enough provisions to last for a week.

July 11—Tracy was penned at the mouth of Sluice Creek, and guards were stationed every fifty feet; but he escaped into the woods in the darkness.

Rewards amounting in the aggregate to nearly $6,000 were set on the convict's head, and as many as a thousand men have been in pursuit of him at one time. "Of all the desperate criminals the country has ever produced," observes the Salt Lake *Herald*, "Tracy seems entitled to the first rank." "That he should have been permitted for days to go and come according to his own will," declares the Tacoma *Ledger*, "does not reflect credit on the dignity of this great State." The Providence *Journal* says:

"Criminal tho he is, he is as picturesque and fascinating a figure in his movements and his desperation as a noble hero of romance foiling the attempts of the wicked. Risking his life in escaping from the iron and masonry of his prison, hunted like a wild beast by whole neighborhoods, now outwitting his pursuers and again fighting his way single-handed through a whole posse, forcing law-abiding citizens to feed him and carry him by water and land at his bidding, strewing his path with the bodies of those who resist him, and steadily nearing the great Northwest wilderness where for him is freedom, he is displaying precisely the same qualities of craft, courage, determination, and resourcefulness that, employed in some worthy cause, have secured heroes their place in history. In a way we can not but admire such qualities, even when used against the peace and welfare of society, and take an instinctive pleasure in the narration of the exploits, however wicked, to which they lead, remembering how much circumstances instead of moral conviction have to do with giving direction to the talents that a man possesses."

The Philadelphia *Inquirer*, however, thinks that "sympathy for outlaws is disgusting in a civilized race," and continues:

"It is a relic of barbarism. Society is so far from being really civilized that it needs all the aid which can be afforded by the operation of penal laws and by personal good character. Those who connive at the escape of criminals or wink at their misdeeds are enemies of society. They are simply retarding progress and unconsciously aiding a state of affairs in which they will be chief sufferers. The Oregon hyena deserves no more sympathy than a mad dog, and should be shot down on sight, as was his prototype, Jesse James, twenty years ago. Society wants no such heroes. They are the destroyers of what progress the race has

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managed to make through centuries long under most discouraging circumstances."

The New York *Evening Journal* sees in Tracy's character the evidences of energy and absolute courage that might, under other and healthier conditions, have made him one of the most useful members of society. "Truly," it moralizes, "the penitentiary is a monument to the lack of public schools." Similarly the Minneapolis *Tribune* says:

"It seems a pity that such nerve and desperate courage should be put to such a bad use, when there are Filipino and Moro ladrones and guerrillas to be hunted. It very often happens that a criminal puts into his lawless vocation an amount of ability or heroism sufficient to make him rich or famous in legitimate pursuits. And what does he get for it? At the best a brief career of evil triumph, during which he is hunted like a wild animal, and sure imprisonment or violent death at last."

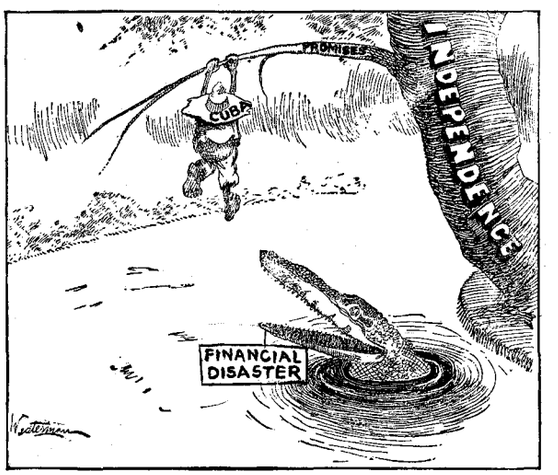
CUBA'S PLIGHT.

WILLIAM J. BRYAN, after his return from the inauguration of Cuba's new President, stated it as his belief that the Cubans would make many mistakes and that they might "resort to violence instead of reason." It was not outside the range of possibility he said, that the island might even become "the scene of civil war." This prediction was not regarded very seriously, but it is recalled to mind by an even more alarming statement made by General Fitzhugh Lee, former consul-general of Cuba. General Lee, in an interview with a New York *Times* correspondent, goes so far as to say that the only alternative for Cuba is "anarchy or annexation." He states that the financial outlook is bad, and that the negroes of the island are becoming discontented. The negroes claim that they are not receiving their just rights. Another source of trouble, according to General Lee, is the claim of the Cuban ex-soldiers for back pay. He also states that there seems to be a deficit in the municipality budgets, and if the money is not obtained, "the sanitation of the cities must inevitably be neglected and the great work of the United States Government in that line be practically lost." He praises President Palma, but adds that the President "is already charged with exercising a power which, while properly belonging to the military governor of the island, does not belong to the President of a free and independent republic." General Lee continues:

"If Cuba fails to find a market for her two great products, tobacco and, more especially, sugar, it means that no remunerative results will ensue from the sale of the sugar now on hand, and it will act also in preventing many persons from planting another crop for another year. As under the Platt amendment we have practically guided the policy of the island, it seems to me that it is fair and proper to give to the Cubans reciprocity if, as is claimed, it will enable the sugar producers to plant and sell at profitable figures. In my humble opinion, if this is not done, the number of unemployed laborers in Cuba will be greatly increased, and that means a mass of discontented workmen who can easily be molded into mobs and give much trouble. The papers report that the Ward Line of steamships, which is the largest and heaviest transporter, has already taken off of the route three of its biggest vessels on the ground that they carry nothing to Cuba and bring nothing back.

"In view of these facts, it will be readily perceived that President Estrada Palma is going to have his hands full in the next few months. Knowing the Cubans as I do, and being in touch by correspondence with many of them, I firmly believe that unless confidence is restored in the stability of their Government, and some relief afforded in the matter of the sale of their products, there is nothing ahead except anarchy and annexation—for anarchy means interference by the United States and the hoisting of the American flag to 'stay put.'"

"There is every warrant for accepting General Lee's estimate of the Cuban situation," remarks the Baltimore *American*, for "it is the estimate of one who knows." Many papers believe that the failure of the United States to establish reciprocity in trade relations is responsible for present conditions in the island. Other papers believe that reciprocity would only temporarily relieve the situation. "By voting to deny justice to Cuba, the Republican Party in Congress, with full knowledge of what it was doing, voted to drive the new-born republic upon the rocks of destruction," says the New York *American and Journal*. "It will be cheaper in the end to dispense with a few millions of revenue raised by the tariff on tobacco and sugar," says the Chicago *Tribune*, "than to defray the expense of a second military occupation." "Anarchy in Cuba," if traced to the neglect of American duty or generosity, "would be an American disgrace," comments the Scranton *Tribune*, and if annexation be "forced through American commercial pressure, it would be little less shameful." "It is easy to see" that, in General Lee's judgment, "Cuban self-government would be a failure," says the Washington *Post*, so "all the 'relief' in the world would fail of its purpose." "Reciprocity at its best would only palliate the disease," remarks the Philadelphia *Inquirer*; "it would not cure it." The New York *Times* looks with favor toward possible annexation. In that event, it declares, the island would not have "the modest concession of tariff duties," but "absolute free trade such as exists between New York and Connecticut"; and "the very object sought by the beet-sugar men would be defeated completely." The New York *Evening Post* says:



CAN HE HOLD ON UNTIL DECEMBER?
—*The Ohio State Journal.*

"It will not do to say that we sinned in ignorance. Our eyes were open. We did what we did in clear disregard of the warnings of General Wood and the urgings of President Roosevelt, fortified as the latter was with all the confidential information that could be given him by our army officers. So it will not now lie in our mouths to affirm, as so many undoubtedly will if General Lee's worst fears are realized, that the Cubans are incapable of governing themselves. They have not been given a fair chance. A people driven to hunger in an island flowing with milk and honey can not be expected to develop the highest qualities of citizenship. Nor are Americans the ones to rebuke them for their undignified scramble for office. We, too, know something of the pressure which veterans of the army can bring to bear upon the Government; and the soldiers of the Cuban army are not the only ones to translate 'Dulce est pro patria mori' after the fashion of Sam Slick—'mori,' the more I get, 'pro patria,' out of the country, 'dulce est,' the sweeter it is."

El Avisador, of Havana gives a depressing account of the conditions existing in the island. The following sentence taken from that paper speaks for itself: "We do not produce enough to pay what we consume, and we have to pay for the consumption without even having the luck to sell our scanty production on paying terms."

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AMERICAN VIEWS OF THE NEW BRITISH PREMIER.

THE resignation of the British premiership by Lord Salisbury and the appointment of his nephew, Arthur J. Balfour, as premier, was not unexpected. It was anticipated that Lord Salisbury would retire at the time of the coronation, and any surprise expressed concerns the date rather than the fact of the resignation. "Lord Salisbury is now an old man," remarks the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, "upon whom the cares of office rest heavily; he is devoted to science, and no doubt looked eagerly forward to the time, now happily reached, when Great Britain, at peace with all the world and with no present complications threatening to disturb that peace, could relieve him of the cares of office without inviting a political crisis. Lord Salisbury retires with honor. He has been a notably successful premier, with high aims, firm of purpose, and yet conservative." The same paper continues:

"His successor, A. J. Balfour, the Government leader of the House of Commons, possesses many of his characteristics. He also is conservative, and by no means weak. He is a man of high culture, devoted to literature, as Salisbury has been to science. From the fact that he has been for years the close friend and associate of Lord Salisbury, and at times the acting premier, it may be inferred that no political changes or changes of foreign policy will follow his elevation to the premiership. He will presumably remain the leader in the House of Commons, but there will be a vacancy in the leadership of the House of Lords, to be filled probably by the Duke of Devonshire, Lord President of the Council. He was formerly a Liberal, and as Lord Hartington served in Gladstone's Cabinet of 1880, but refused to enter the latter's Home Rule cabinet, in 1886, and became the leader of the Union Liberalists, drifting gradually into the support of Lord Salisbury and finally accepting office in the latter's cabinet."

Doubtless Mr. Chamberlain yearned for the great prize which Mr. Balfour has won, declares the New York *Times*; but, "tho his claims were strong, they were insufficient to command respect at this time." "He could not have united and led the party which he has so brilliantly served. The Conservatives would have been sullen and possibly rebellious, and even the Liberal-Unionists would have been very restless." *The Times* goes on to say:

"Of Mr. Balfour much is to be expected from what he has already achieved, tho the duties of his new post will tax qualities not yet fully demonstrated. One element of leadership he is conceded to possess in remarkable degree—singular loyalty to his associates and to his duty. He is probably the one man in the cabinet who has maintained the most friendly relations with Mr. Chamberlain, while those he has maintained with the others have been not less cordial. No man in England has a reputation for more honorable ambition, for more sensitive and constant self-respect. It is not too much to say of him that his countrymen, opponents as well as friends politically, believe him to be as unselfish as a man in British politics can be, and to regard more the responsibility than the profit or the honor of office. He is not what can be called a popular man, for he is not calculated either to win or to seek popularity, but he is generally trusted by those in public life and beloved by many of them. When he assumed the leadership of his party in the House of Commons it was generally prophesied of him that he would fail because he did not bring to the task a serious desire for success, and this was reinforced by the fact of his devotion to recondite fields of study and scholarship. But unquestionably he has succeeded, considering his difficulties, in a most striking fashion. His success has been personal, in a sense, since his unfailing good temper and his aloofness from petty resentments has largely contributed to it, but it has been due also to his curiously impersonal attitude toward political questions.

"Whether Mr. Balfour will show the commanding quality in the degree required for the trying post to which he has been called remains to be seen. That he will discharge his duties in a spirit of loyal fidelity to a high standard is not open to doubt. He is at present one of the most interesting examples in British politics of the force of character, quite independent of intellectual ability, tho of the latter he has plenty, and those who appreciate how high the standard of character is which he has sustained will wish him the utmost possible success. Whether he meets the requirements of office completely or not, we may be sure that he will gallantly and modestly seek to do his best."

The New York *Press* believes that Mr. Balfour's acceptance of the premiership presages nothing but good for this country:

"Than the new prime minister the United States could have a no more ardent ally. As early as 1896, in what he called 'the dark days of the Venezuelan controversy,' he expressed his firm faith that 'the time would come when all speaking the English language and sharing the Anglo-Saxon civilization would be united with a sympathy which no mere political divergences could permanently disturb.' Three years later he declared that the common sympathy between the two great nations, 'through good report or ill, is not to be shaken by mere circumstances,' and that 'there can not be a greater guaranty for future peace, freedom, progress, and civilization, not only of this or that country or community alone, but of the whole human race.'"

THE VATICAN AND THE PHILIPPINE FRIARS.

THE negotiations with the Pope and his representatives, which Governor Taft has been carrying on for over a month, do not seem as yet to have borne the desired fruit. The Vatican, in its reply to the governor's note, fails to give the assurance requested that the friars shall be withdrawn from the Philippines. "The unwisdom of sending Governor Taft to Rome is now completely demonstrated by the practical refusal of the Vatican to order the withdrawal of the friars from Manila," declares the New York *Mail and Express*. The Vatican's reply is in the form of a contract comprising twelve articles. The first three refer to the friars' lands and their purchase. The fourth creates an arbitrational tribunal. The fifth sets the date when the work of that tribunal shall begin. The sixth relates to the title deeds. The seventh establishes the method and time of payment. The eighth refers to the crown lands upon which stand ecclesiastical buildings. The ninth calls for an adjustment of disputes touching certain charitable and educational institutions heretofore managed by the church authorities. The tenth refers to the indemnity to be paid for the use of church property by the United States troops during the rebellion. The eleventh stipulates that the expense of the arbitration tribunal shall be paid by the insular Government. The twelfth permits the Holy See to use all its influence for the pacification of the islands and to prevent the clergy from organizing any kind of opposition to the action of the civil authorities.

The Vatican states that it can not accept the proposition to recall the friars, for it would be contrary to the rights guaranteed by the Treaty of Paris, and would put the Holy See in conflict with Spain. The Vatican then asks: "If the United States can not order the withdrawal of the friars, how can the Pope do so, especially when it has been proved that all the accusations made against them were partly false, partly exaggerated, and partly inexact?" However, the Vatican promises that it will try to introduce gradually into the Philippines clergy of other nationalities, especially Americans. It is agreed also that the friars shall not return to the parishes they left, nor go to places where their presence could provoke trouble.

"There is still ground for hope that the negotiations at Rome will finally succeed," says the Washington *Star*, for "the Roman Church would lose vastly more by failure than the United States." The Boston *Evening Transcript* says:

"The Vatican, if it has yielded a point to Governor Taft, has done so only to gain one for itself. Throughout the Vatican proposal runs its purpose to secure a standing-place in the Philippine administration, notably in the educational system. We

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presume that the terms to be finally agreed upon will be subject to the supervision of Secretary Root. The Philippine administration still appertains to the War Department, which fact accounts for Governor Taft's selection as a negotiator. As the United States does not recognize the temporal power of the Pope we have no minister at the Vatican, and Secretary Hay therefore is barred from the negotiations.

"As Secretary Root is accredited with possession of legal acumen to the point of subtlety, he may find employment for his gift in considering the program which the Vatican indicates. There are several points to which Secretary Root may give earnest attention, notably the tendency of the Vatican to make itself the referee on matters where the line of clerical interest runs close to ordinary civic activity. Of one thing we may be sure, and that is that much as the Vatican may desire to push clerical influence into the administration of the Philippines, it will never hazard a collision with the American people's conviction that the civic Government is not and shall not be a church agency."

The President and Secretary Root have been in consultation over the problems presented by the reply of the Vatican. It is understood that they take the view that the friars constitute a menace to the peace of the archipelago and can not be allowed to remain in the islands with the prestige they now possess. A note to this effect is being drafted in response to that transmitted by the Pope.

THE JOHNSTOWN MINE DISASTER.

THE explosion last week in the Cambria Steel Company's coal-mine at Johnstown, Pa., was as horrible in some of its aspects as the great flood of May 31, 1899, which transformed the same city into a charnel-house, and destroyed property amounting in value to more than $10,000,000. It is believed that more than 120 men perished in the present disaster, tho the property loss was very small. About twenty rescues were effected, accompanied in some cases by acts of notable heroism. The accident was probably caused by the escape of noxious gases. Says the Philadelphia *Public Ledger:*

"The finding of several dead Slavs with naked lamps instead of safety-lamps in their hats probably accounts for the accident. They had been at work drawing the pillars in a worked-out room, the purpose being to allow the roof to fall in and prevent the accumulation of gas in the abandoned part of the mine. There is always special danger of gas accumulating in these chambers, because of the cracks in the roof, and the miners are, therefore, required to carry safety-lamps while engaged in such operations. But the ignorant among them are exceedingly careless and jeopardize their own lives and those of their fellow-workers for the sake of a little more light. The list of names of the dead shows that this mine was largely worked by Slavs, almost the only Anglo-Saxon or Celtic names in the list being those of bosses and foremen, who lost their lives while engaged in the work of rescue. It is also notable that a very large proportion of the men who escaped from the mine bore Anglo-Saxon or Celtic names. Not only the accident, but the heavy loss of life, was probably due to the ignorance of the victims. Few were killed directly as a result of the explosion; the others fell victims to the after-damp which always follows an explosion, and from which experienced miners flee with the utmost celerity at the first alarm."

The Philadelphia *Press* declares that the only way this and similar accidents can be prevented is by stringent legal provisions compelling miners to carry safety-lamps. It says:

"A mine rule is not enough. A law is needed. None exists. The bituminous law passed two years after the Mammoth disaster has no provision requiring a safety when this particular work is in progress. . . . A mere mining regulation will always be evaded and disregarded unless discipline is more than usually strict. Nothing will prevent these recurrent disasters but a provision making it the duty of the fire boss to see that safety-lamps are used when removing pillars, and fining both operator and miner for a failure to use this precaution.

"This would probably have saved the lives lost in the Cambria mine if the cause of the accident is as it has been announced. Nothing else will. If no legislation on this subject is passed next winter, these disasters are certain in all strata, like those of the Cambria mine, which are 'fiery.'"

The New York *American and Journal* makes the following comment:

"This hideous slaughter at Johnstown forces upon the consciousness of every one the perils of the miner's calling. It gives tragic emphasis to that portion of the statement issued last month by President Mitchell, of the United Mine Workers, in which, pleading the cause of the striking anthracite miners, he cited the reports of the Mine Inspectors' Brueau of the State of Pennsylvania to show what hazards the miner runs while he is doing his heavy toil for pitiful wages.

"These official reports prove that during the past decade the average yearly fatalities in the anthracite coal-mines were 437. In 1901 there were 484 fatal and 1,256 non-fatal accidents.

"This means that for every 119,000 tons of coal brought to the surface one person is killed and more than two injured.

"It means that for each day the anthracite mines are in operation more than two persons' lives are sacrificed and more than five persons are injured.

"'Indeed,' declares Mr. Mitchell, 'it is a matter of record that eight times as many men and boys are killed and injured annually in the anthracite coal-mines of Pennsylvania as were killed and wounded from the American ranks in the Spanish-American war in Cuba.'

"The Johnstown horror demonstrates that the perils of the soft-coal miner are even greater than those of the worker in the anthracite mines.

"Surely men who take their lives in their hands daily while they labor in the bowels of the earth for food and shelter for themselves and their families should be at least decently rewarded.

"But they are not decently rewarded. And when they combine into a union in the hope of being able to force from their opulent employers white men's wages, they are ordered by those employers to make a choice between abandoning their union or starving."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

As for the soda-water man, he is beginning to enjoy life.—*The Chicago News.*

THE late glorious Fourth was also the goriest Fourth.—*The Chicago Tribune.*

DEWEY says he killed a few people at Manila to please the Spanish commander. There is nothing like being accommodating in these little matters.—*The Chicago Record-Herald.*

PRESIDENT CASTRO has decided to take the field in person against the insurgents. Yet Castro's fielding average is by no means the highest in the South American Revolutionary League.—*The Washington Post.*

THE Treasury decision that cats may be imported duty free "for breeding purposes" is another tariff outrage; there are entirely too many cats in this country now, as every back fence testifies.—*The Philadelphia Ledger.*

THE people of London need not expect our Mr. Richard Harding Davis always to arrange his affairs so as to attend their coronations if there is to be so much uncertainty about them.—*The Baltimore American.*

GRADUAL PROGRESS.—"What do those belligerent Filipinos think of amnesty?" "They are not yet in a position to express themselves. They have all gone to the dictionary to see what the word means."—*The Washington Star.*

A MAN arrested at the White House as a crank declares that he has "the power of telling where Uncle Sam is being robbed." There are lots of that kind of cranks in Washington, but they are shrewd enough to keep quiet about it.—*The Philadelphia Ledger.*

A CHANCE FOR THE PROFESSIONAL PUGS.

"Come, brace up, old man—we'll get a show now—the Senate has quit!"

—*The Minneapolis Journal.*

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LETTERS AND ART.

THE DRAMATIZATION OF SONG.

ALL art is a compromise, suggests Mr. Arthur Symons, the English poet. When the sculptor foregoes color, when the painter foregoes relief, when the poet foregoes the music "which soars beyond words," and the musician that precise meaning which lies in words alone, each of these artists is compelled to realize the limitations of the material with which he has to deal. Mr. Symons says further (in *The Academy and Literature*, London):

"Take the art of the voice. In its essence, the art of the voice is the same in the nightingale and in Melba. The same note is produced in the same way; the expression given to that note, the syllable which that note renders, are quite different things. Song does not in itself require words in order to realize even the utmost of its capacities. The voice is an instrument like the violin, and no more in need of words for its expression than the violin. Perhaps the ideal of singing would be attained when a marvelous voice, which had absorbed into itself all that temperament and training had to give it, sang inarticulate music, like a violin which could play itself. There is nothing which such an instrument could not express, nothing which exists as pure music; and, in this way, we should have the art of the voice, with the least possible compromise.

"The compromise is already far on its way when words begin to come into the song. Here are two arts helping one another; something is gained, but how much is lost? Undoubtedly the words lose, and does not the voice lose something also, in its directness of appeal? Add acting to voice and words, and you get the ultimate compromise, opera, in which other arts as well have their share, and in which Wagner would have us see the supreme form of art. Again something is lost; we lose more and more, perhaps for a greater gain. Tristan sings lying on his back, in order to represent a sick man; the actual notes which he sings are written partly in order to indicate the voice of a sick man. For the sake of what we gain in dramatic and even theatrical expressiveness, we have lost a twofold means of producing vocal beauty. Let us rejoice in the gain, by all means; but not without some consciousness of the loss, not with too ready a belief that the final solution of the problem has been found."

MADAME GEORGETTE LEBLANC.

Mr. Symons proceeds to describe a most interesting musico-dramatic experiment which he recently witnessed in Paris. Madame Georgette Leblanc, the *fiancée* of M. Maurice Maeterlinck and a singer who is known for her creations of Carmen, Charlotte Corday, etc., at the Opéra-Comique, has developed a method of her own for singing and acting at the same time, not as a character in an opera, but in the interpretation of separate songs, the songs of Schumann and Schubert, for instance, and in songs written for the words of Verlaine, Maeterlinck, and others, by Gabriel Fauré, Gabriel Fabre, and other musicians. We quote Mr. Symons's account:

"Imagine a woman who suggests at the same time Sarah Bernhardt and Mrs. Brown-Potter, without being really like either; she is small, exuberantly blonde, her head is surrounded by masses of loosely twisted blonde hair; she has large gray eyes, that can be grave, or mocking, or passionate, or cruel, or watchful; a large nose, an intent, eloquent mouth. She wears a trailing dress that follows the lines of the figure vaguely, supple to every movement. When she sings, she has an old, high-backed chair in which she can sit, or on which she can lean. When I heard her, there was a mirror on the other side of the room, opposite to her; she saw no one else in the room, once she had surrendered herself to the possession of the song, but she was always conscious of that image of herself which came back to her out of the mirror: it was herself watching herself, in a kind of delight at the beauty which she was evoking out of words, notes, and expressive movement.

"Her voice is strong and rich, imperfectly trained, but the voice of a born singer; her acting is even more the acting of a born actress; but it is the temperament of the woman that flames into her voice and gestures, and sets her whole being violently and delicately before you. She makes a drama of each song, and she recreates that drama over again, in her rendering of the intentions of the words and of the music. It is as much with her eyes and her hands, as with her voice, that she evokes the melody of a picture; it is a picture that sings, and that sings in all its lines. There is something in her aspect, what shall I call it? tenacious; it is a woman who is an artist because she is a woman, who takes in energy at all her senses and gives out energy at all her senses. She sang some tragic songs of Schumann, some mysterious songs of Maeterlinck, some delicate love-songs of Charles van Lerberghe. As one looked and listened it was impossible to think more of the words than of the music or of the music than of the words. One took them in simultaneously, as one feels at once the softness and the perfume of a flower."

Here is a new art, exclaims Mr. Symons, "made up of a new mixing of the arts in one subtly intoxicating elixir." He confesses that its success is dependent entirely upon the personality of the artist. Madame Leblanc is "an exceptional artist," and she has made an art after her own likeness, which exists because it is the expression of herself, of a "strong nature always in vibration." The dramatization of song, adds Mr. Symons, done

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by any one less completely and less sincerely an artist, might "lead us into something more disastrous than even the official concert, with its rigid persons in evening-dress singing the notes set down for them to the best of their vocal ability."

There seems to be considerable interest in London in the "new art" of which Mr. Symons writes. Mr. W. B. Yeats, the Irish poet, recently lectured in Clifford's Inn on "the art of speaking verse to a pitch sounded by a musical instrument." He was assisted by Miss Florence Farr, who spoke lyrics to a psaltery made for the purpose by Mr. Dolmetsch. In this connection it is also interesting to recall the performance in New York a few weeks ago of Richard Strauss's music to Tennyson's "Enoch Arden," as an accompaniment to Mr. George Riddle's recitation of the poem, presenting a form of musical art closely akin to that of which Madame Leblanc is the exponent. Says *Harper's Weekly*:

"We do not recall, in a retrospect of an exceptionally full and active winter, a musical occasion more completely satisfying, from an artistic standpoint, than this production by Mr. Riddle and Mr. B. J. Lang of Strauss's beautiful pianoforte commentary on Tennyson's verses—the more satisfying, it may be, because of its modest preliminary heralding and the engagingly sincere and earnest spirit which characterized its realization. In undertaking a musical paraphrase of 'Enoch Arden,' Strauss set himself a task of the most perilous and delicate nature—a task requiring, obviously, the utmost poetic tact, an unerring sense of dramatic values, an unflagging and inveterate exercise of intense imaginative expression, and—most difficult of all—an effective solution of the problem of a suitable structural form. To say merely that he has fulfilled these vital requirements, is far from acknowledging a recognition of the largeness of his achievement. Not only has he made his accompaniment a vivid and adequate commentary on a text which is, at its best, one must admit, of indifferent poetic value, but he has caught the underlying reality, the essential emotional substance of the poem, and has bodied it forth in his music with exquisite poignancy, with noble poetic truth, and with a rare and beautiful clarity of musical form. Writing in a mode of dramatic composition which is as untrammeled in its conventions as it is rich in opportunities for bombastic and turgid emotionalism, this master of musical modernity has achieved a formal lucidity and a dignity and continence of expression scarcely characteristic of the musical *Zeitgeist*. We could wish, tho, that Strauss would apply the precise expressional methods that he has employed in this work to a poetic text worthier of his genius."

THE "CRIBBING" AFFAIR AT PRINCETON.

IT was something of a shock in academic circles when twenty-two students from Andover Academy out of thirty-one who presented themselves were rejected at the Princeton summer entrance examinations for "cribbing"—that is, for stealing or copying their answers. The affair has been very widely discussed, opinions varying as to the moral flagrancy of the offense. The Springfield *Republican* is inclined to treat the matter seriously as a question fundamental to student character, and says (July 4):

"Of all educational questions, there is only one that strikes down to the soul of things, and that is the question of character. The question whether a youth should have electives offered in his freshman year, or whether he should be made to study subjects disagreeable to him, or whether he should have the opportunity to specialize along chosen lines from the beginning of his academic course, these questions look small when an affair like that of the Andover students shows up. It is a painful notoriety that is forced upon one of our most celebrated and most excellent New-England schools, but since the authorities at Princeton have made public the case, there is nothing for the Andover faculty to do but face the music."

The Republican also thinks the affair a serious blow to the "honor" system in colleges, in which students are trusted to their own honesty in examinations.

The Sun (July 9) speaks a word in mitigation of the offense, jocosely disagreeing with the Springfield *Republican*, and reminding its readers that these offenders are "boys" and acted from a spirit that was formerly dominant in all the colleges. *The Sun* says:

"'Cribbing' is a foolish thing, but schools and colleges have their own private codes of morals. Why do schoolboys or undergraduates, those boys with just a thickness of fuzz more on their chins, 'rag' signs? Why will they run to noise and riot, unhinge gates, 'rough' actors and actresses, seem to be nobly drunk on a beer apiece, set bonfires, hustle policemen, and bawl like all the fiends from heaven that fell? Because their veins burn with the madness of youth and health; because they are still children, and children are savages; because of the solidarity of the gown against the Philistines; because of fifty reasons, good and bad, which men come to forty and fifty years ought to remember. . . . 'Cribbing' is a relic, and not the only one, of the ancient habit of mind of the scholar toward preceptor and proctor. The don was the natural enemy of the student. In days not so remote that they can not be remembered by men whose heads don't yet wear 'the wreath unloved of Amaryllis,' faculty and students were at odds. To oppose and thwart the former by any and every means was the duty and pleasure of the latter. Why, you couldn't associate casually with the academic bigwigs without losing caste and being suspected of treachery. Examinations were an unholy device of schoolmasters and Old Scratch to bother students, drive them crazy, get them into trouble with their parents and guardians, rob them of honors and sheepskins. It was fair play and self-defense to beat the enemy. *Dolus an virtus*, by foul means or fair, it must be done.

"Of this feeling and belief there will be long survivals. Indignant Gradgrinds shake their eyeglasses severely and say that stealing is stealing and cheating cheating, inside of schools and colleges as well as outside of them, and the young rascals must be made to know it. Very well, then; make 'em know it. We are honest householders in Gath just as much as you are, and have no passion for hearing the chimes at midnight; and there is much moral sublimity to be had at reduced rates by playing the part of the Stern Parent and the Boy's Own Guide. Still, you are likely to knock your venerable pates in vain against the solid facts of traditional sentiment."

Acting principal Graves, of Andover, has given out to the press the statement that only fifteen of the thirty-one students were recommended to take the examinations, implying that the responsibility for the other sixteen is not borne by the Academy. Upon this *The Times* (New York, July 4) remarks:

"Clearly we have here a divided responsibility. And yet one can not help suspecting that in a community in which twenty-two out of thirty are eager to cheat there must be a screw loose somewhere. On such a subject few calm spirits would care to be dogmatic; but anybody has a right to guess. Preparatory schools in America are of two kinds. In one kind the boys are divided into small residential communities or 'houses,' over each of which a master presides, like the father of a patriarchal family. The purpose of this house system is to make every boy a member of a small wellspring and repository of this local pride—athletic, mental, and moral. The wellspring and repository of this local spirit is the house master, a teacher in the school, who makes it his business to know his boys and to deserve their respect. When the house system prevails the boys are more than likely to be square with their masters, even to be fond of them. They would be scarcely more likely to cheat them than to cheat their pals. At Andover and Exeter the idea is to let every boy shift for himself. No doubt the system breeds independence and self-reliance; but it is not calculated to bring students and masters into any bonds of intimate sympathy. Psychologically man is scarcely further removed from the ape than an adult is removed from a prep. schoolboy. Where the boy is allowed to range loose and free he instinctively comes to regard the master as belonging to a different moral world. To cheat him is a triumph, an achievement of glorious note. Our guess is that in a school in which twenty-two out of thirty cheat there is a grave lack of sympathy and understanding between teachers and taught."

The Tribune (New York, July 6) also takes the view that the fault is more with the standards prevailing at the Academy

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than with the individual character of the boys. *The Tribune* says:

"'Cribbing' certainly should not be tolerated, and perhaps teachers give too much leeway to boys, trusting to the honor of unformed natures which easily adopt the bad standards of stronger persons about them. The 'cribber' may be an essentially mean and dishonorable boy, or may simply be acting within the limits of what he foolishly regards as a permissible code. The discovery of wholesale 'cribbing,' therefore, does not necessarily mean that a community of boys are lost to all sense of right and decency. It may mean that their code is wrong, their community standard low. That fault comes back to the door of the school itself. The public sentiment of a school, the character of the ideals which students absorb, is as important as the character of the teaching. It seems as if putting boys on their honor ought to make them fair and straightforward in the matter of recitations and examinations, just as it has led them to discontinue the rowdyism which thirty years ago was a student institution. Probably it has to some extent had that effect. Perhaps, on the other hand, too much trust has been placed in boys who have not had proper preliminary discipline. A sense of honor can be appealed to when it is firmly established, but it needs to be established first. It is not entirely reasonable to turn boys out to make their own moral standards with temptations to wrong and no compulsion to start them right, and then expect good results. Any boy's character is severely tried when he is first thrown from home into a large school community, and there is some danger that the self-government idea will lead to his being put on his own resources and treated as a man when he is at the most critically impressionable stage of childhood."

MORALITY IN FICTION: A BELGIAN NOVELIST'S DEFENSE.

TRIALS of novelists in criminal courts on the charge of corrupting the public and undermining morality and religion are not common occurrences. Flaubert was thus arraigned and tried by a jury for his "Madame Bovary," and that trial (which ended in an acquittal) is one of the most interesting events in the history of literary sensations. The critics now regard "Madame Bovary" as a highly moral book, while as literature it has become a classic.

Some years ago Belgium had a literary "affair" which attracted attention in all artistic circles, even beyond the border. Two leading novelists, Camille Lemonnier and Georges Ekhud, were indicted and tried at Bruges, a quiet ancient, conservative, and even puritanical town, for writing immoral, licentious, and pernicious fiction. The novels which had furnished the basis of the prosecution were "L'Homme en Amour" and "Escal-Vigor." Lemonnier made an eloquent and extraordinary speech to the jury, and he was ably defended. Both authors were acquitted.

Now Lemonnier has told the whole story, in disguised and changed form naturally, in a "novel with a purpose," a work whose hero represents the author himself. Most of Lemonnier's personal troubles and experiences connected with his literary tendency and artistic creed are made to befall the hero, a man of letters named Wildman, but certain domestic details and the final catastrophe of the novel, which is entitled "Les Deux Consciences" (The Two Consciences), are invented.

The novel is a plea and an apology—a plea for freedom in art, for toleration, for candid criticism of the existing social creeds (religious, social, and artistic), for honest treatment of nature; an apology for the author's own philosophy of life, which is a sort of neo-paganism. The plot of the novel may be briefly summarized as follows:

Wildman, a novelist residing in Portmonde, an unprogressive Belgian city, has excited the hostility of his townsmen by the ideas and methods of his literary work. He is a neo-Hellenist; he shares the ancient Greek conception of harmonious development of body and mind; he believes in the purity of nature and the essential chastity of passion. He does not believe that the flesh is at war with the spirit and needs mortification and resistance. He holds this doctrine of the sinfulness of the body to be unnatural, blasphemous, and superstitious, and he delights in the simple, natural, rude, but healthy, life of the plain people, attached to the soil and unconsciously realizing their oneness with universal life.

Wildman is engaged in writing a novel describing the gradual evolution of human ideals, the decline of the present conception of duty and morality, and the return, in a modified form, to the religion of nature. He pictures the passing of mankind into *terra libra* where the will to live and the joy of life are the ruling principles of conduct, and self-abnegation has ceased to be a virtue. Wildman's open assault on the Christian religion and its moral code are resented by his fellow-citizens, and he finds himself isolated, socially ostracized. His domestic life, at first thoroughly happy, becomes clouded and, finally, intolerable. His wife is a devout Roman Catholic, and as such wholly out of sympathy with his notions. Her affection for him slowly fades away, and she grows to regard him as a lost and depraved man. They have a child, a boy, and the mother succeeds in completely estranging him from the father. The boy is sent to a convent school, and is never left alone with Wildman, who is ardently devoted to his family and suffers keenly from this separation.

At this time, a novel of his called "Terre Libre" is published, and the hostility of the conservative town becomes so acute that the authorities bring criminal proceedings against him as a corrupter of youth and advocate of vice and license. He is wounded to the quick by this charge, for he protests that not a line or word of his book is open to the charge of immorality. He becomes despondent and discouraged, tho the authors of Belgium and France send him messages of sympathy and appreciation. He determines to defend himself before the jury of his townsmen, not for his own sake, but for the sake of his ideas and of the truth which is dear to him.

A preliminary investigation takes place, and Wildman finds the examining magistrate stern, strenuous, resolute, tho intelligent enough to comprehend that he is dealing, not with a wanton or mercenary offender, but with a sincere representative of another philosophy, another conscience. The prosecution is vigorous, prompted by a sense of duty, but the jury nevertheless acquits Wildman.

But while the jury is deliberating Wildman learns that his wife has resolved to educate their son for the priesthood. He commits suicide in a fit of despair, no longer caring about the outcome of the trial.

"The old society has just committed another crime," says Wildman's attorney to the court and jury when the verdict of not guilty is brought in. "The man whom you have acquitted of wrong-doing has been driven by persecution and bigotry to suicide."

The novel, "realistic" in a peculiar sense and even autobiographical and controversial, is declared by critics in the French press to be artistic and original, besides claiming attention as an impassioned appeal for "freedom of teaching" in fiction and for a wider view of morality than the conventional one.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A Paradise for Journalists.—Mr. George S. Lorand publishes in the *Aurore* (Paris) a remarkable bill, called the "Journalists' Contract Law," which is now pending before the Italian parliament. The salient points of this bill are as follows:

The duration of a contract between a journalist and the proprietor of a paper can not be less than two years for a chief editor and one year for an ordinary writer. A journalist taken on trial becomes a full-fledged journalist at the end of two months if not discharged. In case the paper is sold, if the owner changes his political opinions, or if there is a consolidation with another paper, the journalist is entitled to an indemnity should the change affect the stability of his position or force him to do some work not in accordance with his political opinions. This indemnity is equal to the amount of the salary he would receive to the end of his engagement. Any arrangement contrary to the bill is void. In case of bankruptcy of the paper the editors have

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a privileged lien on the furniture, the machinery, and the material. In case of litigation between journalists and owners of publications, an arbitration tribunal will decide. This tribunal will be composed of two journalists and two owners, selected out of a list of three of each presented by the litigants. There will be no appeal from the decision. A fee of 4 per 1,000 of the amount involved will be paid to the treasury of the "Provident Association of Journalists."

Italian as well as French papers consider the bill as a huge joke. *La Fronde*, however, thinks that "journalists should be independent if we want an honest press; many of them are miserable proletarians who are willing to write anything for fear of losing their positions; no one can deny that such state of affairs is akin to slavery."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

LITERARY CONDITIONS AMONG THE PURITANS.

PRIOR to the appearance of Moses Coit Tyler's history of the American colonial literature, most Americans were unaware of the scope and quality of the literary work done by the Puritans in this country. Writing on "The Beginnings of American Literature," George Edward Woodberry, professor of comparative literature in Columbia, deals interestingly in *Harper's Magazine* (July) with this early literary period. Professor Woodberry notes the contrast between the Southern and the New-England conditions, and the influence upon the literature of the Puritans of the English Bible:

"The pure literary influence in all our early colonies, the impact of the book-past of England, was slightest at the South, and strengthened with the northing. In Virginia, generally, the first estates were naturally as innocent of learning as Osbaldistone Hall; there was a countrified indifference to it befitting a young squirarchy, a touch of contempt felt with old-fashioned English frankness, even a dull hatred of enlightenment, as when the governor thanked God that there were 'no free schools nor printing,' and hoped there would be none for a hundred years. 'God keep us from both!' he cried. At the other focus of the settlement, in New England, a different state of affairs prevailed, tho there, too, the pure literary influence was narrowly limited. But as in the dawn of England 'Beowulf' had come in the long Danish boats, and many an exodus has gone out with one great book which was like brain and blood to the little race, there on Massachusetts Bay a book had come with the people; and every ship, loaded with the twenty thousand souls of the first emigration, brought it—the book that has oftenest crossed the sea of all the books of men—the Bible. It is the greatest English book; and in this small folk of English stock it found a human vehicle of power equal to its greatness.

"This nest of Puritans is commonly thought of as deficient in that large part of the human genius which is enlightened by letters, as unimaginative; and because they did not flower out with polite literature, they are said to be unliterary. Yet the Puritan line in England was constituted of Spenser, Milton, and Bunyan, the three most imaginative minds of their generations for a century of English life; tho it should be observed that in these three instances the imagination moved in molds already prepared for it. The Puritans, being of the stock they were, could not but be imaginative, romantic, intense, in vision, emotion, and idea; they were high-charged with all this energy; but the channels were prepared for it, and they found their literature in the Bible. If they required songs of praise, they 'rolled the hymn to wintry skies'; if they sought expression for humiliation, or desired to illustrate their fortunes or passions, their sins, trials, and deliverances, there was the typical narrative and drama of human life, as they knew it, in the Scriptures; they turned to their one book, and more frequently, as their descendants now turn to whole libraries, and found in it the mirror of life."

Familiarity with this transcendent literary book was of itself a cause efficient and sufficient to make the Puritan a literary character. "If it be the function of literature to lift the thoughts of men, to educate the emotions, to shape character toward ideal ends, to exalt and to console, and always to minister to the spirit in its walks on earth, the Bible discharged this office in the early generation of the New-England settlements." The result is thus set forth:

"It bred a learned and scholarly clergy besides, vast producers of sermons, controversial tractates, and speculative treatises in theology, such that, if the book had been secular, the age would have been named Alexandrian; and it enforced that respect for learning and the literary faculty which has never ceased in that region, as it also made the people a lettered people by the mere necessity that it should be read by all, just as the right to vote is making the nation at large now a lettered nation. It may seem like reheating old fires to discourse in this way of the place of the Bible in our beginnings, but it is essential for a true comprehension of our early life and letters, and the relationship between them, to see in these first generations not a dull, darkened, unimaginative folk, but in a true sense one of the most literary states that ever existed, having its most passionate and intense life in a book, as single and significant to it as the Koran to Islam, and as much richer than the Koran in art and truth as the Christian life exceeds the Moslem faith. To think of the old sermons and treatises as the first American literature is like speaking of the commentaries on Shakespeare and omitting the poet; the Bible was the book in which the first Americans found what literature has to give to the hearts of the people, and in it they had their full and overflowing literary, nor should one hesitate to say their artistic, life."

The writings of the Puritans of America reflected their character and their physical conditions. They believed in God, and also in the devil; out of this latter conviction witchcraft and the literary records of it come:

"The nearness of the devil was as natural as the nearness of God; and if lost men in the woods or on the sea or on ice-floes take their hunter's luck as providential, as they commonly do, it is as instinctive in human nature to feel in the sense of peril in the wilderness, in the slightness of life-shelter there, some diabolism in the shades. But while remarkable providences and witchcraft delusions are the most sensational phases of the record of our early annalists and diarists, the best part of it lies in its realistic story of the life of the times, its anecdotes of personal adventure, Indian captivity, explorations, voyages, shipwrecks like that marvelous one of Thacher and Avery, surprising deliverances—all the chronicle of pioneer life.

"Here the old English speech, still smacking of the times of Elizabeth, hardens the knotty story with rude oaken strength, and discloses the individual primitive force, the daring, the resource, and resolution of the transplanted stock, with picturesque and deep-bitten realism in every scene. It is primarily a literature of character in the raw state that thus sprang up, with adventure as its mode of presentation; it is the stamped life of the time, that has proved more permanent because it was written down, but it is only fragments of that life whose living speech was so much more abundant and made the topic of secular interest round every meeting-house, in all the taverns, and by the blazing hearths of the whole countryside."

The works of Spenser, Milton, Bunyan, and Cowper, and Sir Philip Sidney's "Arcadia" were imported and became slowly the fertilizers of literary life among the Puritans:

"The fertilizing power of such books was long delayed—so long, in fact, as to bring the eighteenth century nearer to us than it is to Englishmen; for Addison, who first was felt in Irving, is still perceptible in Curtis, and Holmes hardly escaped being one of Pope's imitators. It is only one hide-bound in academic prejudice who could treat such a rill of Parnassus as imitative colonial verse as a matter of any importance in our literature. The people were a prose people, who had both their practical and spiritual life in prose; what was to them the substance of poetry in their lives was clothed in prose, however exalted with the rhythm of deep natural feeling; their very hymns had lost the sense of poetic form. They had, in truth, forgotten poetry; the perception of it as a noble and exquisite form of language had gone from them, nor did it come back till Bryant recaptured for the first time its grander lines at the same time that he gave landscape to the virgin horizons of his country."

But it was not until after the American consciousness had been

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quickened by the stirrings of the Revolution that literature began definitely to flourish, first clearly heralded in the public libraries, called social libraries, that sprang up in the New-England coast towns.

The dearth of definite literary products prior to the Revolution was due to the pioneer conditions, and the necessary engrossment of the men of power in other interests.

THE PERSISTENCE OF BYRON.

LORD BYRON died April 19, 1824; and on April 19 every year still appears in the London *Times* a notice of his death as follows:

GEORGE GORDON NOEL, LORD BYRON, died nobly for Greece, at Missolonghi, April 19, 1824.

"When Love, who sent, forgot to save
The young, the beautiful, the brave."

—*The Bride of Abydos.*

Sir Walter Scott, speaking of his death, said: "It is as if the sun had gone out."

The London *Academy* refers to the notice appearing as usual last April, and uses it as a text for an article on the persistent fame and influence of Byron. It says:

"Every year, on the anniversary of his death in Greece, the advertisement appears to protest against the exclusion of his name from Westminster Abbey. This year it appeared when, in view of the coronation, the Abbey was shut to the living not less sternly than to the dead. The circumstance may have reminded a few people that Byron was not wholly indifferent to the coronation of George IV. The exiled peer had no intention of fulfilling his right to be present, but neither was he slack to claim it. From Ravenna, where he was flushing with pride at Goethe's critique on 'Manfred,' he sent to his solicitor in Chancery Lane instructions to obtain his summons as a peer to the coronation. 'From curiosity,' he added, 'and let me know if we have any claims in our family (as connected with Sherwood Forest) to carry any part of the mummery, that they may not lapse, but by being presented, be preserved to my successors.'"

As to the greatness of Byron *The Academy* refrains from specific estimates, but it indulges in rather pregnant suggestions as follows:

"This year will see the completion of the definitive edition in which the fourth John Murray is issuing to the twentieth century those works which the second John Murray issued in the nineteenth. We do not wish to discuss Byron's present rank in literature. He is a man who divides men. But one is very sure that it is a high and splendid rank. Matthew Arnold thought that when the century turned, and England counted her poetic gains since 1800, the names of Wordsworth and Byron would stand foremost. Few now admit the truth of this prophecy. But when Tennyson and Browning are named it should at least be with some questioning as to how far we are thinking of them under the spell of their comparative freshness. And when Tennyson is named for his quiet perfections it should be with an adequate sense of Byron's sweeping strength—that 'splendid and imperishable excellence,' indeed, which Mr. Swinburne tells us 'covers all his offenses and outweighs all his defects: the excellence of sincerity and strength.' Nor should Ruskin's life-long pean of praise be forgotten, nor Mark Rutherford's crystallization in his story, 'The Revolution in Tanner's Lane,' of Byron's tremendous doings for the average man."

The remarkable influence of Byron that still is felt is thus described:

"Byron persists strangely. Denounced as a corrupter of youth, his poetry is in every school-reader. Accused of blasphemy, he is quoted by aldermen and local preachers. Pronounced by critics to be unread, he is republished in richest form. Remembered as the enemy and outrager of polite society, his statue faces Rotten Row. A hater of London, his London birthplace is marked with peculiar care and decoration. Kept out of the national pantheon, a recurrent and punctual voice asks, Why?

"Nor is this all. A few weeks ago the present writer stood in Byron's old rooms in St. James's Street, the rooms in which he rose one morning to find 'Childe Harold' on every tongue. No. 4, Bennet Street, where he lodged, is still a lodging-house, and it is probable that its very area railings are those he knew. His rooms in the Albany from which he set out to be married, and his house in Piccadilly from which, being married, he set out to exile and death, are still standing. Samuel Rogers's house, where he first met Moore, and Murray's drawing-room, where he first met Scott, are unchanged; and you may still walk the pavement in Albemarle Street on which Byron peripatetically composed 'The Corsair.' Hard by is the house that was Watier's Club, where he was one of the only three men of letters who were members of that home of dancing and gaming. It has often been said that Byron has left the magic of his presence all across the Continent, and it is true. To-day the monks of the Armenian convent of St. Lazarus, near Venice, talk and translate Byron. But in London Byron's footsteps are everywhere to be traced. And if you go out of London the chance is that your eye will fall on the sunny woods of Dulwich, which he knew as a boy under Dr. Glennie; or that your train glides past Harrow Hill, crowned by a spire that is his monument by indelible association.

"Well, but let us return to the Abbey—now resonant with hammers. Why is Byron not there? Ask rather why an Abbey grave was ever proposed. The Greeks wished to lay him in the temple of Theseus or in the Parthenon; and thither, one thinks, he should have been borne to the sound of Dorian flutes. That had been fine, if stagily fine. As it was, Missolonghi mourned for twenty-one days, and on the 2d of May the body was embarked amid the firing of minute-guns."

The Academy suggests that it is idle to blame those who denied him the honor of a memorial in Westminster, as he was excluded for a far better reason than that which moved those who shut out Milton as "a name too detestable to be read on the wall of a building dedicated to devotion." Describing the funeral of Byron, two remarkable incidents were noted:

"They say that at Hitchin a young Quakeress ran out and placed a flower on the bier of the profligate. It was, at least, a vicarious return for the 'Lines to a Young Quakeress,' but there was more beneath the sentiment of the incident. Another extraordinary thing occurred as the funeral neared Nottingham. A lady riding on horseback inquired whose funeral it was. When she heard she fainted. She was Lady Caroline Lamb, and the rider who was with her was her husband. Nine years before she had been the passion and plague of Byron's life; had feigned suicide when she found him cold, and libeled him when she knew him obdurate. Thus, by two incidents, Byron's noble and ignoble appeals to women were recalled in his last journey."

Of his coming back dead to be buried almost as a returned outcast, *The Academy* says in conclusion:

"Theatrical, ironical, sentimental, depressing—call it what you will—it was an amazing return. This one man had communicated to the world a thrill which, in mere quantity, compares with that which will quicken the blood when the Abbey shall next open its doors. Men turned pale when they heard he lay dead. We may call it madness and a mistake; but human nature would be untrustworthy indeed if it had been all mad or mistaken. Those who lightly tell us that Byron is exploded have not read history aright, or they would know that a man who once has moved the world profoundly can never be made little or dull. Macaulay was surely wrong when he wrote of Byron: 'To our children he will be merely a writer.' Who thinks of Byron as merely a writer? Those writings—his Letters and 'Don Juan'—which most reveal the man himself are precisely those which most interest us now.

"And to the last Byron must remain a fascinating trouble."

NOTES.

THE Society of American Authors is soliciting subscriptions for a monument to Thomas Dunn English.

BLISS CARMEN'S "Coronation Ode," reprinted, in part, in our columns from *The Saturday Evening Post*, is published in book-form by L. C. Page & Co.

ONE thousand and twenty-three coronation odes were submitted to *Good Words* (London) in response to a prize offer of £75 for each of the best three. The first prize was awarded to Rev. L. Maclean Watt.

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

TEACHING THE BLIND TO SEE.

THE dumb are now taught to talk in a very large number of instances—in all where there is not some radical defect in the organs of speech. Similarly, where there is even the slightest degree of hearing the deaf may be trained to distinguish spoken words. And now M. Heller, a noted teacher of the blind and director of a well-known institution near Vienna, has succeeded in teaching a blind boy to see. How he accomplished this noteworthy feat is told by M. E. Drouot in *La Nature* (Paris, June 14). Says this writer, speaking of M. Heller:

"Three years ago there were sent him from Hungary two little brothers, aged respectively five and seven years, to be instructed in his institution. M. Heller took his two pupils first to a physician, who declared that their eyes presented no apparent defect and seemed to be entirely normal. The oculist concluded that the cause of the blindness was in the brain, and that medical treatment would be of no use.

"Then M. Heller undertook the following experiment: he built a dark chamber and set up in it a disk brightly illuminated by a properly arranged lamp. By the aid of this movable disk he taught the two boys, Ernst and Bela, to distinguish darkness, from light, which they had not previously been able to do. An older pupil of M. Heller directed these exercises. It was soon seen that the younger child, Bela, made much more rapid progress than his brother. When he was able to see the illuminated disk, there was placed before him an object that had long been known to him; first this was a large key with which he had often played since his earliest infancy. He was told that the object that appeared against the illuminated disk was his large key and it was described to him. Operating in the same way, he was made to see a ball and several other common objects, which he distinguished very well, never confusing one with another. This done, he was shown on the disk straight lines, angles, circumferences, and other geometric forms, and then the letters of the alphabet, so that he was finally taught to read.

"During all this first period of the experiment Bela remained perfectly blind outside of the dark chamber; even in full sunlight he could see nothing. But in the dark chamber he was taught to distinguish colors. For this, a red glass was placed before the lamp that lighted the disk, and when the child entered the room he perceived the change and said, 'There is another kind of light to-day.' The truth of his remark was impressed upon him, and it was added that this 'other light' was red. In the same manner the other colors were taught him.

"In the month of October, 1900, M. Heller took Bela again to the physician who had examined him before the experiments. He could not at first believe that the child's sight had so improved; but after a minute examination he was obliged to agree that the facts were exactly as stated.

"Later the boy succeeded in distinguishing objects no longer placed in front of the disk as at first, but simply in an ordinary room, and illuminated by daylight.

"The first examination of his eyes, as we have said, revealed nothing in particular, but a second, perhaps more minute, led to the discovery of a defect in the retina. In spite of this the oculist persisted in his belief that the blindness was at least partially of cerebral origin.

"Bela must have had to begin with, it would seem, an appreciable field of view, altho it was always very restricted; and it is for this reason, affirms Dr. Cohn, of Breslau, that the training of the vision was possible in this curious subject. Without this kind of visual residue, no such result could have been attained, even with long and persevering effort; for where the eye is entirely destroyed, no one can make it able to perceive light. According to Dr. Cohn, probably the visual field of the young blind boy was too small originally to render him any particular service, so that he neglected to use his eyes, finding it easier to rely on his sense of touch. Thanks to the patient efforts of his teacher and to the numerous and frequent exercises, Bela's visual capacity was extended to its utmost limit.

"But why can not we do in the case of other blind persons what was done with this child, at least with those whose sight has not been completely destroyed? In other words, would it not be possible to restore sight to a certain class of the blind, just as we have restored hearing to certain deaf-mutes, regarded by those around them as completely deaf? We know that among deaf persons deafness is generally only partial, and that by the use of special instruments, or even by the unaided voice, we can awaken the sense that was only sleeping. Thus a subject who is supposed to be without hearing, or to hear only loud sounds and noises, without being able to distinguish between the vowels, succeeds in time not only in doing this, but in distinguishing the consonants, and—which is much more surprising—in understanding speech, provided that the voice be raised or that the speaker's mouth be placed close to the ear.

"M. Heller's experiments are very curious; it is to be hoped that they may be continued by this distinguished authority and even taken up by all who are interested in the deaf. The dumb already talk, the deaf are beginning to hear, and perhaps before long the time will come when the blind shall see, according to the prediction of Scripture."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

EDISON ON THE FUTURE OF THE ELECTRIC AUTOMOBILE.

THOMAS A. EDISON believes that by his efforts the storage-battery has now reached perfection, and that every man can soon afford his own electric automobile. He makes this announcement in an article in *The North American Review*, in which he describes his new iron-nickel battery, whose features have already been explained in these columns. Says Mr. Edison:

"In spite of assertions to the contrary, I think the storage-battery carriage, by the aid of the new battery, will come ultimately within the reach of the man of moderate means. Driving through the many miles of streets in the suburbs of New York, I have been impressed with the fact that something like eighty per cent. of the residences have no carriage-houses. The storage-battery carriage, with the new battery, should enable the owners of forty per cent. of these residences to have a serviceable pleasure-vehicle at their beck and call, without hiring a coachman to keep it clean and run it, with no horses to eat their heads off, and no oats and hay to buy. With an initial outlay of from $700 and upward, the storage-battery automobile can be used once a week at the cost of a fifty-cent charge, or twice for a dollar, and so on, the cost of use being met as it is incurred and so ceasing to be the bugbear that fixed charges must always be to the householder of moderate income.

"For safe and successful use, the automobile must, in my opinion, be made with heavier running gear, on the lines of the later French automobiles. Especially should stability be secured in the wheels and frame; the superstructure may be made gauzy. It seems likely that two general types of electric carriage will be developed, a light buggy type and a heavier touring carriage, the battery varying accordingly.

"The French types of electric carriages come nearer to my ideas in strength and stability than any other models. This result has been attained, of course, only by experience. At first I was inclined to the opinion that the French machines were abnormally heavy; but when I study out the concussions and strains to which they are subjected, my inclination is to make the touring carriage even heavier still. It is surprising to me that American builders have not more closely followed these French models, since experiments costing millions must have been made to reach the present stage.

"We hear of fewer automobile accidents in France and in Europe generally than in our own country, and they are fewer in spite of heavy types of carriages. One reason for this is that in Europe there are wider roads and less traffic; another is that the public have been educated up to the situation. The electric carriage of the future, and of the near future, will in my opinion not only supersede other types of automobiles, but it will be built and run on such practical lines that accidents will soon become things of the past. Horse owners and drivers will educate their animals, as in old times they had to be educated up to the steam-engine and later to the trolley car. The electric carriage will be practically noiseless and easily stopped in an emergency. Above all they need no irresponsible chauffeur."

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A STATISTICAL STUDY OF SUCCESS.

IN beginning an investigation of the causes and conditions of success, the first question that occurs is, Who are the successful? This does not bother Prof. Edwin Grant Dexter, who writes on the subject in *The Popular Science Monthly* (July). He accepts the book "Who's Who in America" as a trustworthy compilation of successful Americans, and he bases his study on the statistics therein contained. Leaving others to find whatever fault is to be found with Professor Dexter's foundation, we may go on to examine the structure that he has erected upon it, which has some interesting features. In the first place he takes up the question of college education. Says Professor Dexter:

"A mention of 8,602 names in the volume in question means, if we assume that every inhabitant of the United States above

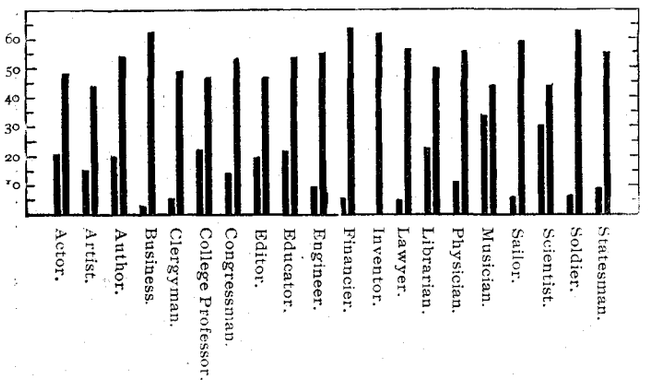

FIG. 1.

the age of twenty-one was eligible to such mention, that one in each six hundred was so honored. This, then, would be our ratio of success for all degrees of education—good, bad, and indifferent. We find, however, that of the whole number mentioned, 3,237 had received the bachelor's degree in arts, literature, science, or philosophy at some college or university. But a study of the alumni lists of such institutions shows us that after the commencement season of 1899 there were 334,000 living graduates. A comparison of the number mentioned in the book (3,237) with this whole number alive shows us that one college graduate in each one hundred and six found a place. Here then we have the ratio of success for college graduates. But to carry our process of comparison one step farther: taking 1: 600 as the ratio of success (the 'Who's Who' kind) for the adult American, and 1: 106 as that for the college graduate, we find that the probability of success is increased more than 5.6 times by a college education."

This tremendous advantage, Professor Dexter thinks, is not so much due to the direct educational effect of a college course as to its selective influence. Of the whole number of pupils who enter the elementary schools only a small percentage go on to college, and those do go on are presumably endowed with more energy and ability than those who fall by the way.

Next the writer takes up the question of time. How long does it take to reach a moderate degree of success? Professor Dexter says that the data at his command throw light only indirectly on this question, but more directly on another. How long must I wait for eminence, if it ever comes, and in what profession may I expect it earliest? A tabulation of the ages of each of the eight thousand and more individuals of both sexes for various vocations is shown graphically in Figs. 1 and 2. The former is for males and the latter for females, tho the gentler sex was a competitor of sufficient strength to warrant consideration in seven only. Professor Dexter says:

"In each of the figures the vocations are indicated at the bottom. Of the two heavy vertical lines above each vocation, the one at the left indicates by its height the percentage of the whole number mentioned who were below forty years of age; in other words, the percentage of young men and women who had achieved eminence in it, if we may assume that a person is young until he is forty. The ordinate at the right of each pair shows in a similiar manner by its height the average age in years of all those mentioned for the vocation indicated below. In each case the ordinates are to be read by means of the scales at the left and right of the figure: the *youth* ordinate in percentages and that for *age* in years, altho the figure is so drawn that the same scales apply to both. These figures show then, as fully as an inductive study based upon a limited number of data will permit, (1) the relative probability of achieving early distinction in the various professions, (2) the average ages of persons of distinction in those professions, (3) a basis of comparison for the two sexes."

We have no room for Professor Dexter's discussion of these figures, but they speak for themselves. Evidently the musician, the scientific man, the professor, the actor, and the author have good chances for early fame, while with the professional man, the soldier, and the sailor it is small. In business it is at the vanishing point, and with the inventor it does not exist. The last fact Professor Dexter regards as surprising. We should expect to find the inventor in the class with the scientist. Probably the number of inventors considered was too small to give the result great weight. As might be expected the diagram also shows "that where recognition was early, the average age is comparatively small, while for those vocations in which the climb was a tedious one, the age is much greater." Says the writer:

"Certainly one whose ambition was early renown would not, from the showing of our figures, choose business or finance. Since, however, these professions are seldom entered for glory, we need not fear a lack of aspirants for the rewards which they bring. When nature has done most for the man as in the case of the actor, author, and musician, the laurel crown comes earliest. If one must depend upon nurture, as most of us must, the scientist, the college professor, the editor, the educator, and the clergyman may hope to wear it longest and in the order given."

The women's table [Fig. 2) shows that for them recognition is earlier than for man on the stage and in music, while in other callings it is slower. The figures show, Professor Dexter thinks, that "nature works quicker with her and nurture slower." The next diagram (Fig. 3) looks somewhat complicated, but it is easily understood from the following key:

"Of the variously constructed ordinates above each name, that part which is wholly black shows by its height the percentage of those named for that vocation who mentioned no schooling above the elementary or secondary grade. This would probably mean in most cases that the educational preparation was carried no farther. That portion of the ordinate which has heavy black lines at the sides shows in the same manner the percentage of those mentioned who had received the baccalaureate degree at some college or university; that portion having a heavy line in the center, the percentage who had completed a professional course; that portion which has the heavy lines both at the side and in the middle, the percentage who had pursued both the college and professional course; the portion between the top of the ordinate and the horizontal line at the top of the figure, the percentage educated entirely abroad; and the little line extending out from some of the ordinates, by its distance from the base-line, the percentage who had taken some post-graduate degree. Honorary degrees are not included."

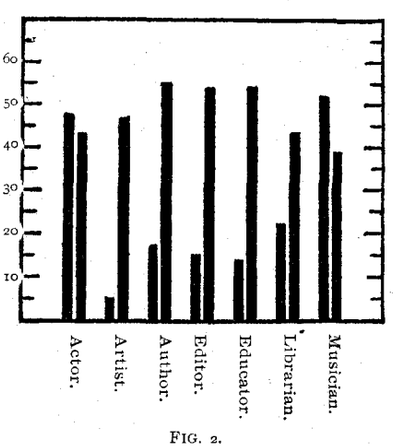

FIG. 2.

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Professor Dexter goes on to say, after discussing somewhat in detail the results shown on this figure:

"The banner professions, so far as educational accomplishments are concerned, are seen to be those of college instruction and medicine, with the showing slightly in favor of the latter if we disregard post-graduate honor, in which the college men easily outrank all others. These, too, have made more extensive use of opportunities for study abroad in connection with the home

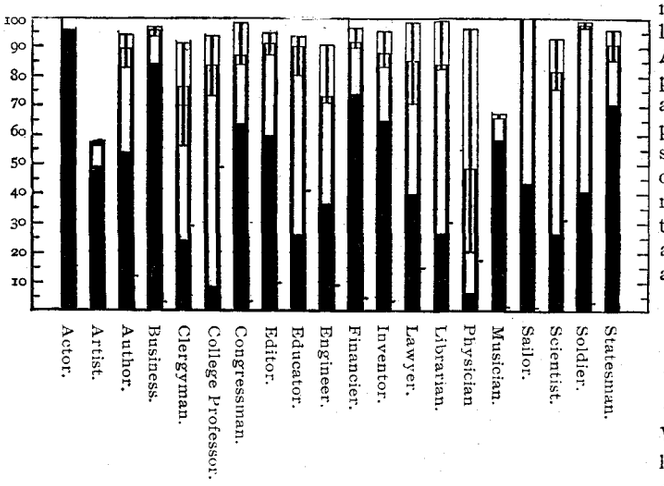


FIG. 3.

training, tho this fact is not shown in the figure, nor is another fact of interest, namely, that they have made the most rapid improvements in their intellectual equipment as shown by a study by decades for the last sixty years. We have, however, no data upon which to base a comparison of the 'rank' with the 'file.'

"For the physicians we can only rely once more upon the commissioner of education. He states that 7.5 per cent. of the medical students of the country have taken the academic degree. Yet we find—*mirabile dictu*—that forty-two per cent. of the 'Who's Who' physicians have been recipients of that degree. Nearly six times as many of the 'rank' as of the 'file.' It seems hardly probable that the college training can be at such a premium in the actual practise of the medical man, so it seems to me we must conclude that it is as a scientist and as a producer that such a training counts for most. . . . We must, in any event, from the facts disclosed by our study, conclude that of the three generally recognized learned professions, the medical leads in the breadth and perfection of its educational preparation."

So far as Professor Dexter's results indicate anything, it may be safe to base on them the following advice to aspirants for such success as may entitle them to niches in the somewhat insecure Walhalla of "Who's Who":

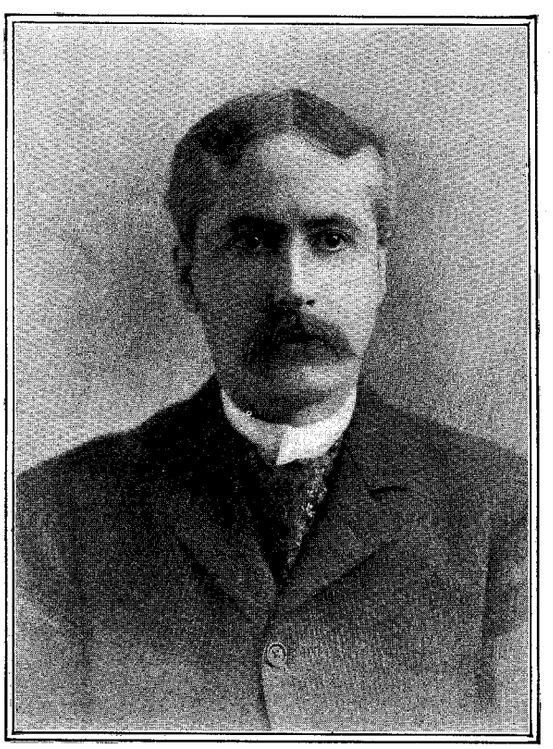
First, go to college. Secondly, if you desire early success, choose either an artistic career or be a scientific investigator. Thirdly, if you want your education to count for most, study medicine. It should not be forgotten that money, which is a not unimportant feature of worldly success, is not considered here. Thus, business life cuts no figure; and yet the ranks of business men probably turn out most of the millionaires. Despite the interest of Professor Dexter's figures, it may after all be unsafe to deduce practical rules from them to guide the young to the pinnacles of fame.

High Speeds and Wind Resistance.—The startling high-speed records of 100 and 112 miles per hour that were said to have been made some years ago with light standard engines have always been regarded with slight distrust, says *Railway Engineering*:

"When we recollect that 112 miles per hour is almost twice as fast as 60, and that a train running at the former speed is kicking back distance at the rate of 165 feet each second, we are inclined to become credulous and to regard these high-speed statements as extravagant and loosely made. At such abnormally high speeds, the error of a fraction of a second in snapping a stop watch will sometimes make a difference of five to twelve miles per hour in the corrected time of an electrically operated measuring instrument. Again, these fast runs are frequently based on the time a train is reported by telegraph operators as passing certain stations, in which event there is an easy chance for a large error to creep into the record. While the ability of a locomotive to accelerate the speed of a train when running at a high rate is the prime factor, it is not the only considerable one. The resistance of the atmosphere and winds enter largely as controlling factors, and are very much greater at high speeds than low. An ordinary passenger locomotive, on level grade, can easily push a hole through it at fifty or sixty miles per hour; but quite a little before the 100-mile per hour mark is reached, the atmospheric and wind resistances become surprisingly effective. A side wind, in fact, retards speed more than a head wind, because of the flange friction it produces. In future high speeds these resistances must necessarily be given more prominent consideration than formerly; and doubtless some of the old, time-honored, and 'well done faithful servant,' etc. formulæ will need considerable mending or be permanently retired."

A COLD STOVE.

IF the accounts published in the daily press prove to be correct, Prof. Willis L. Moore, chief of the United States Weather Bureau, has made an invention for which the world has long been waiting—namely, a device by which a hot room can be cooled as simply and inexpensively as a cold room is heated by a stove. The apparatus seems to consist of an automatic blower by which outside air is drawn in, cooled, and thrown out into the room, and the degree of cold produced is dependent on the volume of air so treated, which is itself regulated by the difference of



PROF. WILLIS L. MOORE.

temperature between the room and the warm air outside. The exact mechanism and the cooling mixture used have not been publicly described, and it would be rash to give an opinion on the practicability of Professor Moore's invention under the circumstances. His own claims, if we are to credit an interview in the New York *Herald* (July 6), are as follows. Says the interviewer:

"He has discovered how to regulate the temperature of dwellings in the hot season by the help of a simple machine quite as

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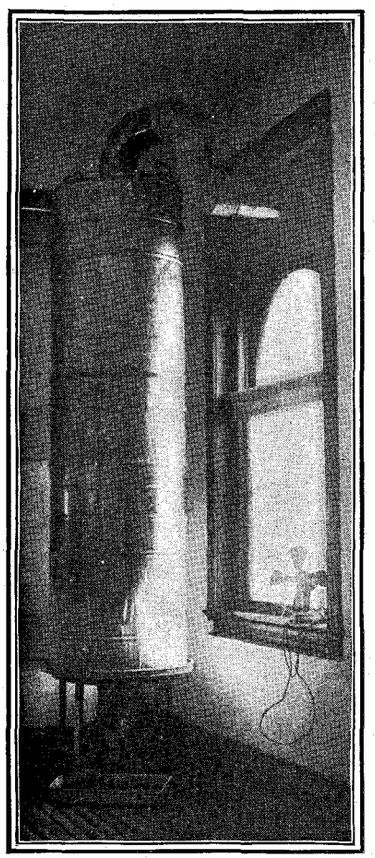
easily and perfectly as the same thing is done in cold weather through the medium of a satisfactory furnace or steam-heating apparatus. It is merely a matter of turning on the cold air, and the thermometer will presently assure whatever altitude may be desired.

"Professor Moore has one of his machines set up in a large room at the Weather Bureau. The room contains about 4,000 cubic feet of air, and the apparatus stands in one corner. It looks like a very tall stove of galvanized iron, cylindrical in shape, and with a stovepipe going out through the wall at the top. At the bottom there is another short pipe, with its mouth close to the floor, and at this opening there is a little wheel which spins around at a rapid rate.



PROFESSOR MOORE'S COLD-MAKING MACHINE.

"So far it seems a good deal of a mystery, and Professor Moore refuses as yet to disclose the precise *modus operandi*. But several things were obvious offhand to the visitor on being admitted. In the first place, he came from an outdoor temperature of 85° F. into a room in which the air, as shown by a thermometer suspended in the middle of the apartment, was 64°. Naturally, it felt quite chilly, and the visitor was just a bit afraid of catching cold.

"'Put your hand in front of the opening of the pipe below,' suggested Professor Moore.

"The newspaper man did so, and felt a cold blast coming out.

"'That blast of air is at 36°,' explained the inventor. 'It is being thrown out into the room at the rate of 125 cubic feet a minute. As it emerges it spreads over the floor and slowly rises, thus creating a gentle circulation without any draft. You will notice that one of the windows is open at the top. Through that opening the denser cool air steadily forces the warmer air overhead, so that there is a continual change.

"'I call it a gravity machine, because its action depends upon gravity. The pipe at the top brings the warm air in from outside, which is dried, washed, and partly cooled in the upper part of the apparatus. Descending into the lower part it is there thoroughly cooled, and then passes out into the room.

"'But the whole operation is dependent upon the difference in specific gravity between the warm air and the cool air. This regulates the machine in such a manner that the apparatus works faster when the weather is hot and more slowly when the weather is cold. If the thermometer were 100° to-day the little wheel at the bottom, which measures the outflow of cold air, would be going at a buzz-saw gait.

"'On the other hand, if the thermometer outside fell to 65° the machine would stop working entirely. It does this of its own accord, actuated merely by the difference between indoor and outdoor temperature, and thus it is absolutely automatic.'

"'You mean to say that no machinery is required to work it?' was asked.

"'None whatever,' replied Professor Moore. 'If I were to open the small door in the front of the cylinder, you would see various wheels and things that go to make up the inside works of the apparatus, but the whole affair is actuated automatically and without the use of power. The little wheel at the bottom, as I have told you, is part of an air meter which measures the number of cubic feet of cold air thrown out in a minute. The difference in specific gravity outside and the cool air inside makes the wheel go round. Look here! What do you call this?'

"'Why, it's a fly, frozen to death on the cylinder!'

"'Exactly so. Probably the insect lighted on the machine when it wasn't running; then, when it was turned on, he was frozen to death before he realized what was happening to him.'

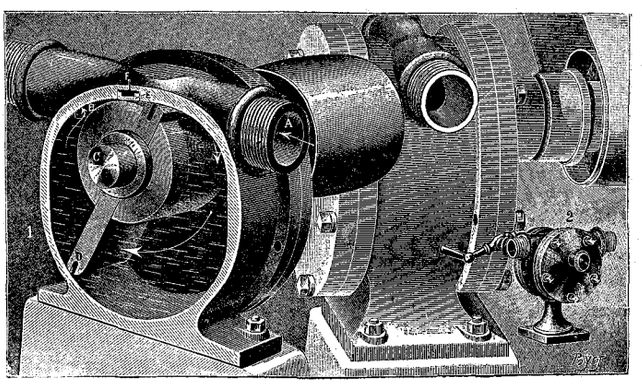
"'But this is an incrustation of snow all around the bottom of the cylinder! Being near-sighted I thought it was white paint at first. And these are icicles!'

"'Certainly they are,' assented Professor Moore, laughingly. 'The snow and the icicles are moisture condensed from the air of the room. This machine makes real cold, you see. It has to be charged only once a day, and the composition used, the secret of which I am not yet prepared to disclose, contains no ammonia, nor any of the ingredients of ordinary freezing mixtures."

"'You are going to use the machine for cooling houses?'

"'That is what it is meant for chiefly.'

A New Rotary Pump.—The principle of this pump, the invention of a Frenchman, M. G. Anceaux, is clearly seen in the accompanying picture, which is from *La Nature* (Paris). The rotary piston *D* slides through the axle as it turns, and the liquid, which is drawn in at *A*, is forced out at *F*. "This pump," says J. Laffargue, who writes the description that accompanies the illustration, "can be worked by hand or by a motor. . . . It will



ANCEAUX'S ROTARY PUMP.
1. Ordinary Model. 2. Reduced Model.

pump liquids in which are suspended bits of wood or cloth, pieces of leather, potatoes, beans, etc., without injury to the pump or arrest of its motion." The pump is noteworthy not only for this, but for its great simplicity. It will be used for various domestic and commercial purposes, and also, it is expected, as a circulation-pump in automobiles."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

HEAT FROM INCANDESCENT LIGHTS.—"It is a general opinion that incandescent electric lamps give out comparatively small quantities of heat," says *Popular Science News*. "Measures show, however, that of the energy of the current only 6 per cent. is turned into light; the other 94 per cent. manifests itself as heat. Inflammable substances near incandescent lamps are readily ignited. If a sixteen-candle power lamp lighted by a current of 100 volts be immersed in a vessel containing 300 grams (10¼ ounces) of water it will bring the water to boiling-point in an hour. Celluloid near such a lamp is inflamed in five minutes. These and other experiments of the sort direct attention to the necessity of care even with electric lights."

"IN the district of Stavanger, in the southwestern part of Norway, there is a place called Jaederen, a flat strip of coast less than a mile long, which is notorious for shipwrecks," says *Gartenlaube* (April 22): "Now a Norwegian physicist has discovered that the sand of Jaederen is strongly magnetic, owing to an admixture of magnetic iron ore. He found, also, that at a distance of three miles from the shore a ship's compass showed a deviation of a whole degree from its true position. The cause of the numerous shipwrecks, therefore, is obvious." The writer suggests that this effect on the compass may have originated the old stories of the destruction of vessels by magnetic mountains, altho these stories seem to have been current before the compass was in common use.

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

RELIGIOUS INFLUENCE OF KING EDWARD.

THE attitude of King Edward VII. in regard to the religious controversies of his kingdom is a matter of prime importance in view of his official relations to the Established Church and his ecclesiastical power and social influence. Rev. J. D. Jones, of Bournemouth, England, ventures to make a forecast of the King's attitude, and feels confident that he will take a course that will allay, not intensify, the controversies between the Church of England and the Nonconformists and those between the different wings of the Establishment.

As for King Edward's personal influence Mr. Jones admits that it has been such as to elicit criticism from Dissenters in the past, referring especially to his interest in the race-track and his encouragement of Sunday amusements; but it is hoped that as King he will be more careful of the feelings of his subjects than he was as prince. "Of course," says Mr. Jones (who writes in *The Congregationalist*, June 28), "it is idle to pretend that King Edward is a religious man as Queen Victoria was a religious woman." Still he is a man of kindly spirit and generous instincts, and these should lead him in the future to avoid giving grief and pain to "the best men and women in the realm." Turning from the King's personal to his official influence, Mr. Jones writes:

"It is safe to say that King Edward's vast influence will all tell in the direction of fair play and peace. It is perhaps difficult for an American to appreciate the state of ecclesiastical affairs in England, and it is impossible in a sentence or two to give an intelligible account of it. But roughly this is the state of the case. There is going on here a twofold conflict. First of all there is the conflict between the Established Church and the Free Churches, the Established Church fighting to maintain her position of favoritism and privilege and the Free Churches fighting to gain for England that absolute religious equality which America already enjoys. And then, secondly, there is proceeding within the boundaries of the Established Church itself a kind of internecine conflict, high churchmen, evangelical churchmen, and broad churchmen (the last-named a dwindling remnant) all contending for the mastery.

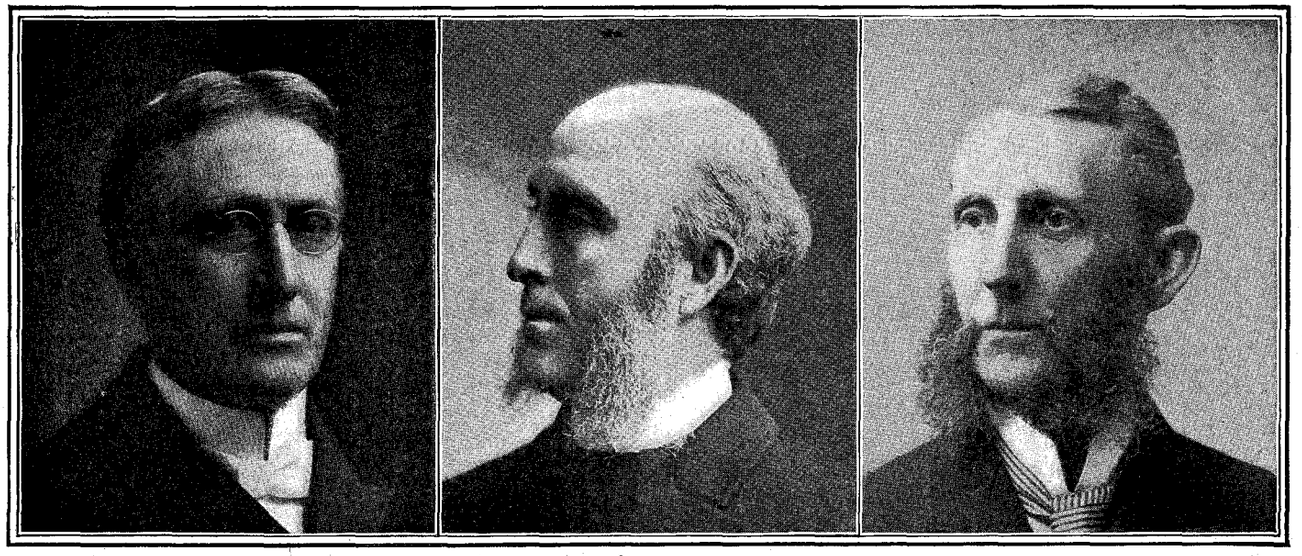
"Now, the monarch of the British realms, whatever be his character, whether he be a religious man or no, wields enormous ecclesiastical influence, and in King Edward's hands that influence will be used to allay and moderate strife. He is a supremely tactful man, and if Dame Rumor—that lying jade—ever tells the truth, then his resource has on more than one occasion allayed friction in high political quarters which threatened serious consequences. That same tactfulness will mark his dealings in the troubled world of ecclesiastical politics.

"As supreme governor of the English Church he will hold the balance evenly between the various parties in the establishment. It is perhaps too much to assign the recent excellent appointments to bishoprics to the King's initiative, for in these matters he acts on the advice of his ministers; but at any rate they are made with his approval, and the selection of the leading high churchman, in the person of Canon Gore, for the bishopric of Worcester, and of Dr. Moule, the leading evangelical churchman, for the bishopric of Durham, may be taken as indicating the impartial way in which the King means to dispense his ecclesiastical patronage."

Tho the position of the King as a legal member of the state church limits his relations with the free churches, he has already shown what his spirit is toward Nonconformists:

"In the conflict between state churchmen and free churchmen the King can not interfere directly. He belongs by law to the state church, and however much he might wish it he has not the power to put the free church minister on the same level with the state church clergyman. Free churchmen number more than half the population of England, and amongst free-church ministers there are men as eminent for learning and piety as the most eminent clergymen of the Establishment; but no free churchman will take the smallest part in the forthcoming coronation ceremony. The King is not even allowed to have one solitary free churchman amongst the numerous chaplains who are appointed to take charge of his religious interests. Directly and officially, in a word, the King can not recognize free churchmen at all.

"But again—if past actions be any guaranty of future conduct—the King will use his great influence wherever he can do so to secure honorable recognition of the claims and services of the free churches. He appreciates the part free churchmen play in the nation's life, and as King, not of a section of the people, but of the whole people, he insists that due respect and honor should be paid to them. Perhaps this point can best be illustrated by an incident in comparatively recent history. At the great jubilee celebration of 1897, which culminated in the open-air service in front of St. Paul's, in the arrangements for the service, which had been made by the clergy and the great officers of the Queen's household, free churchmen had been totally and absolutely ignored. Not only was no one invited to take part in the service; no one was invited even to attend it. This came to the ears of the King (who was then Prince of Wales) and he insisted upon it that representatives of all the free churches should be invited to that great ceremony and treated with all courtesy and respect. The result of the King's interference was that in the



GEORGE FREDERICK WRIGHT, Editor of *Bibliotheca Sacra*. WILLIAM VALENTINE KELLY, Editor of *The Methodist Review*. DANIEL SEELYE GREGORY, Editor of *The Homiletic Review*.

EDITORS OF RELIGIOUS PERIODICALS.—III.

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pictures of that historic scene the honored representatives of the free churches may be seen seated in close proximity to the dignitaries of the Established Church.

"That one action may be taken as an index of the King's temper. He understands the position free churchmen hold in the country; he realizes that they embrace, at any rate, half his people. Several of their leaders, as, for instance, Dr. Guinness Rogers, he knows personally and admires, and all his influence will tend toward equality and the removal of those injustices which have rankled in the breasts of free churchmen for generations."

IS THERE A CRISIS IN METHODISM?

REV. DR. L. W. MUNHALL, an evangelist of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is very sure that there is a crisis and that he knows what has caused it. The cause is "the dishonor put upon God's Holy Word" by Methodist professors, editors, and preachers. He does not hesitate to name them, and his list includes the names of many of the most notable in the denomination. Dr. Munhall's charges are not strictly new. He has been making them for at least three years. On June 23 he repeated them before a Methodist ministers' meeting in Philadelphia, where he secured the passage of resolutions denouncing "higher criticism" as "wretched stuff." He has now published his views in a pamphlet entitled "A Crisis in Methodism," in which he asserts that the spiritual life of Methodism is dying out. He writes:

"What is the real cause of our spiritual decline? Many causes have been named, some of which explain in part; but, for myself, I believe the real cause of it all is the dishonor put upon God's Holy Word in many of our educational institutions, by some editors of church periodicals, and not a few preachers; because of which the Holy Spirit has been grieved and withdrawn His power in large measure from us. Because of their commanding influence, our educational institutions are the chief offenders. Of course, I know that all these institutions are not given to this mischievous business, but most of the leading ones are. In the faculties of these institutions are men who are skeptics and rationalists; who do not at all believe the Bible is God's word and in the doctrines of Methodism, and who do not hesitate to let the students know their position. They repeat infidel objections to the Bible and call it modern scholarship, and then give the young men under them for instruction to understand that they believe it all, and many of these young men take up with these skeptical views, and go out into the ministry, not to preach the Gospel of the blessed God, but their questionings, rationalism, and agnosticism."

Dr. Munhall includes in this indictment, by name, Prof. H. G. Mitchell, of Boston University School of Theology, who is accused of boasting that "he would revolutionize Methodist theology"; Prof. C. W. Rishill, acting dean of the same institution, whose book, "The Foundations of Christian Faith," "is full of poison"; Prof. Milton S. Terry, of Garrett Biblical Institute, who is charged with teaching the unhistoric character of Genesis; President Charles J. Little, of the same institute, and President Samuel Plantz, of Lawrence University, who are charged with "a denial of the omniscience of Jesus"; President Bradford P. Raymond, of Wesleyan University, who also teaches the limitation of Christ's knowledge; President William F. Warren, of Boston University, who indorses Professor Mitchell's "extremely rationalistic and Unitarian position"; President J. W. Bashford, of Ohio Wesleyan University, who is "a little more cautious in his statements than the other presidents named, but sympathizes with their views; and, especially, Chancellor James R. Day, of Syracuse University, who is charged with staying away from Dr. Munhall's evangelistic meetings in that city three years ago because the latter assailed the critics who "teach infidel objections to the Bible." Others named in the indictment are the editors of Zion's *Herald* and *The Methodist Review*, and Prof. "Borden P. Bowen" (Bowne), of Boston University. Dr. Munhall quotes Dr. James M. Buckley as saying three years ago to Prof. M. S. Terry that if the latter were a professor in Drew, he (Dr. Buckley) would prefer charges of heresy against him. Dr. Munhalle xpresses himself as follows:

"I solemnly, positively, and most emphatically declare such teachings to be unbiblical, unmethodistic, and infidel; that they are destructive of spiritual life in the church and subversive of the Christian faith and hope. If any one doubts this, it is with him to explain why revivals that were once common in our educational institutions are seldom or never known; and why the faith of many of our young men is being wrecked while in college."

He would compel the denominational book-agents to stop publishing "books containing the wretched criticism"; make it impossible for men like Lyman Abbott to deliver addresses at Methodist institutions; have the church papers proclaim against the "delusive and destructive" criticism, that their circulation might increase and fewer ministers and laymen would read "Lyman Abbott's infidel paper—*The Outlook*"; get the bishops' and preachers' meetings and annual conferences to speak out against the present tendencies, see to it that no one in sympathy therewith should go to the next general conference, and, finally, investigate the professors and have those who indorse these views "removed from these responsible positions."

REV. L. W. MUNHALL.

A reply to this appears in *Zion's Herald*, and is entitled "Dr. Munhall in Eruption." It borders upon the contemptuous in its tone. It begins:

"We are getting discouraged with Dr. Munhall. He seems to fancy that he is called to save the Methodist Episcopal Church from the ravages of higher criticism. In this fancy he is sadly deluded, and, like evil men and seducers, he waxes worse and worse. Three years ago *The Herald* hinted to the Doctor, as gently as possible, that he did not know what he was talking about, but added that probably the head was the peccant part. The former half of the judgment is beyond all question, but it no longer seems possible to lay the blame entirely on the head, altho that is fundamentally implicated. In reading the Doctor's latest utterance we are reminded of a remark by one of our contributors that the professional ark-saver is commonly equally and eminently ignorant, voluble, self-conscious, and unscrupulous."

Going over a part of the complaints found in Dr. Munhall's pamphlet the article continues:

"When we consider this wholesale arraignment of our scholars and leaders, we notice that the facts admit of a double interpretation. It may be that this is a case where the truth has been hidden from the wise and prudent and revealed unto babes—a case where praise is perfected out of the mouth of an intellectual babe and suckling. It may be that a second Elijah (Dr. Munhall) once more faces the prophets of Baal; or that a second Athanasius is again standing against the world. This is one possibility. But, on the other hand, it may be a case where ignorance and conceit have shot up into monstrous proportions and flowered out into indecent exhibition. A judicial study of the facts shuts us up to the latter alternative. Dr. Munhall's knowledge, as shown by his writings, has the same value in

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theology as Brother Jasper's in astronomy. And a refutation would be equally impossible in either case, and for manifest reasons. We commend to Dr. Munhall the example of the Psalmist who said, 'I exercise not myself in matters too high for me.'"

With reference to the complaint against Chancellor Day, that he stayed out of the Munhall meetings, the editor waxes sarcastic, and quotes a letter from the Chancellor in which the latter gives his own judgment as to the critical ability of Dr. Munhall as follows:

"The idea of this man, Munhall, setting up as a defender of the church against higher criticism! He would not know higher criticism if he were to meet it on the road. Notice in the pamphlet which I sent you the announcement of Munhall's works in large letters, with prices attached. Here, it seems to me, you have the essence of the whole motive. He evidently is intending to create a notoriety for himself which will sell his books. We have men, you know, who sing their books into the church, but this is the first case that I have met where a man slanders his books into the church!"

The editor in conclusion tells us where he would locate the "crisis" about which Dr. Munhall is concerned:

"This grievance against Dr. Day brings us near the real root of the matter. There is no crisis in Methodism. The crisis is in Munhallism. His crude evangelism, a caricature of the Gospel, is no longer effective or remunerative. Hence all these tears. The Doctor, who is duly alive to his own financial interests, supposes that higher criticism is to blame, and thinks by these ignorant farragos and unprincipled slanders and libels to put off the evil day. But higher criticism has nothing to do with it. The passing of Munhallism is solely due to the growth and spread of intelligence. It can not be prevented even by the study of Dr. Munhall's books and lectures, which are industriously advertised for sale by the author at very reasonable rates."

CHANGES IN SUNDAY-SCHOOL METHODS.

WHAT is termed "one of the greatest Sunday-school conventions ever held" was called to order in Denver June 26. It was the triennial International Sunday-School convention, and in it twenty-five denominations were represented by 1,107 delegates from 54 States, provinces, and Territories. "At no time since the new birth of the organized Sunday-school work in 1872," says *The Sunday School Times* report, "had the situation been so momentous, the outcome so uncertain, the possibilities of overwrought feeling and resulting disaster so imminent." The proceedings seem, however, to have been unexpectedly harmonious. A new chairman was unanimously chosen for the executive committee, in place of the late B. F. Jacobs, the choice falling upon W. N. Hartshorn, of Boston.

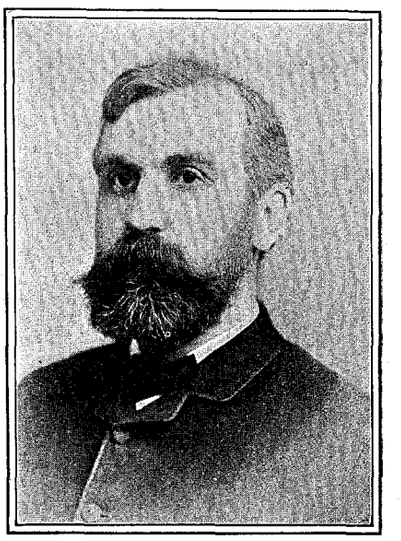
What seems to be regarded as the most important change authorized is one providing for a "Beginners' Course" of lessons, which shall be furnished by the lesson committee in addition to the uniform lesson for all grades, and which shall be optional, not bearing the title "International Lesson." Of this and of other changes, *The Standard*, of Chicago (Baptist, July 12), speaks as follows:

"That progress [secured by the convention] includes: (1) The indorsement of the idea of a one year's beginners' course, with the probability that a second year's primary course may be secured later. (2) The demand, informally expressed, for fewer illogical and arbitrary breaks in the lesson courses. (3) The revolt against the absurd limitation of the length of a lesson to suit printers in their 'make-up.' (4) The spirit of protest on the part of a few speakers, supported by applause from the floor, against the arguments of conservative members of the lesson committee and others intended to show that the Sunday-school needs little grading and little application of the pedagogical principles employed in 'secular' teaching. 'Our Lord,' said one eminent speaker, 'when he was confronted with the needs of the child, responded not with a course of graded lessons, but with a caress.' This sort of pious nonsense was heard at Denver, but it did not satisfy the people as of old. There was a spirit of restlessness which seemed to indicate that the reign of platitude and the false antithesis of pedagogy against piety are doomed."

The changes included also the recommendation that the lesson-text be omitted from the papers provided for use in the Sunday-schools, in order to make necessary the use of the Bible itself in studying the lesson.

The Standard goes on to express further approval of these changes.

"It is true that the lesson committee's fine report, representing the more progressive sentiment within the committee, met with some opposition; in particular, that its action in taking preliminary steps at the request of Sunday-school editors to issue a special course for advanced classes was disapproved. But the circumstances which led to that disapproval, as described in our report, show how slight an indication the vote, taken in the midst of confusion, was of the real sentiment of the convention. And the mere fact that the secretary of the lesson committee and some at least of his associates should put forth such a report hinting of more radical changes in the future, is deeply significant. It could not have taken place three years ago.



W. N. HARTSHORN.

"We have no space here for a forecast of the probable changes in Sunday-school lesson methods during the next few years; but we shall be vastly mistaken if the general result of the Denver convention, in spite of apparent defeats for reform at one or two points, does not prove to have been markedly in the line of progress. As discerning speakers point out, to the disquiet of timid souls, the adoption of a separate primary course, now an assured fact, breaks the charmed chain of uniformity. It is now merely a question of degree how far modifications shall be carried in the interest of better teaching and better knowledge of the Bible; and if, as the chairman of the lesson committee predicted, any 'impairment' of the uniform system should imperil the existence of the great national organization hitherto based upon it, then we are destined to witness changes which will broaden the scope rather than weaken the coherence of our organized Sunday-school work."

Other religious papers that comment upon these changes very generally approve them, the leading religious journals having urged action in this direction from time to time for years. *The Tribune* (New York, June 26) comments upon the subject in a general fashion as follows:

"Independent study of the Bible on more or less scholarly lines has made much headway of recent years, and this, as conducted by pastors and intelligent lay workers among the adult members of congregations, has inevitably led to a demand for more advanced methods in all departments of Sunday-school work. Individual schools have adopted ideas from modern secular education, so far as the changed conditions of hours, discipline, etc., would allow; and such agencies as the American Institute of Sacred Literature, whose headquarters are in Chicago, and the international Young Men's Christian Association committee, which supply valuable helps to Bible study, are sure to influence Sunday-school instruction in the future, as they have in the past, in the direction of a treatment of the material of sacred literature at once rational and reverent."

The result hoped for from the adoption of the changes was suc-

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cinctly stated in the report of the national committee, adopted by the convention, which *The Congregationalist* (July 5) prints in full. On this point the report says:

"The demand has become increasingly urgent for advanced courses of Bible study. Many pupils who have studied the International series often do not wish to go over it again. The greatest losses of Sunday-schools are from the withdrawal of those who have followed once or more the regular course, and to whom nothing else is offered. Teachers and mature scholars alike ask for progress in Bible study. There are important and inviting fields beyond the range of the International series, in which the intellectual and spiritual life of adults may find welcome opportunities for growth. The greatest awakening of interest at present in the study of the Bible is in colleges and other institutions of learning, among educated and educating classes. It seems reasonable to expect that if attractive courses combining historical, ethical, and doctrinal themes were offered, many who have left the Sunday-school might return, while others likely soon to leave it might be retained, thus strengthening the churches by enlarged intelligence as well as by increasing numbers, for it is a fact beyond question that popular knowledge of the Bible has not in recent years kept pace with the advance of popular education."

HERBERT SPENCER'S LATEST UTTERANCE ON IMMORTALITY.

"THE volume herewith issued," says Herbert Spencer in the preface to his book "Facts and Comments," issued a few days ago, "I can say with certainty will be my last." In that volume he devotes a small portion of the space to the discussion of "Ultimate Questions," and gives what may be regarded as his final view of immortality. It is still the view of an agnostic. He writes:

"Old people must have many reflections in common. Doubtless one which I have now in mind is very familiar. For years past, when watching the unfolding buds in the spring, there has arisen the thought, Shall I ever see the buds unfold? Shall I ever again be awakened at dawn by the song of the thrush? Now that the end is not likely to be long postponed, there results an increasing tendency to meditate upon ultimate questions.

"It is commonly supposed that those who have relinquished the creed of Christendom occupy themselves exclusively with material interests and material activities—thinking nothing of the How and the Why, of the Whence and the Whither. It may be so with some of the uncultured, but it is certainly not so with many of the cultured. In the minds of those intimately known to me, the 'riddle of existence' fills spaces far larger than the current conception fills in the minds of men in general.

"After studying primitive beliefs, the finding that there is no origin for the idea of an after-life save the conclusion which the savage draws from the notion suggested by dreams, of a wandering double which comes back on awaking and which goes away for an indefinite time at death; and after contemplating the inscrutable relation between brain and consciousness, and finding that we can get no evidence of the existence of the last without the activity of the first, we seem obliged to relinquish the thought that consciousness continues after physical organization has become inactive.

"But it seems a strange and repugnant conclusion that with the cessation of consciousness at death, there ceases to be any knowledge of having existed. With his last breath it becomes to each the same thing as tho he had never lived.

"And then the consciousness itself—what is it during the time that it continues? And what becomes of it when it ends? We can only infer that it is a specialized and individualized form of that Infinite and Eternal Energy which transcends both our knowledge and our imagination; and that at death its elements lapse into the Infinite and Eternal Energy whence they were derived."

The Mirror (St. Louis, June 19) says that this utterance will "be hailed with glee by those who profess to think religion a played-out force," and points out that it is a dictum, nothing more:

"Mr. Spencer does not *know* anything about immortality. There is no manner in which he could know, by purely ratiocinative processes, anything about personal immortality of the soul. There is no analogy in all the creation close enough to the essentials and incidentals of man as man to enable Mr. Spencer to say positively that man dies just as a beast or a flower dies. Mr. Spencer maintains that man is kin to the beast and the flowers and the fishes and the snakes, that man has grown up from the lowest orders of life; but Mr. Spencer does not prove it nor does he come near to proving this rather loosely stated evolutionary theory. Between the highest animal and the lowest type of man there is a 'great gulf fixed.' That gulf is bridged only by an analogic guess—and much of modern philosophy, some of Mr. Spencer's too, is an attempt to fit the facts to the guess. . . . . .

"If a man can see no proof that he shall live again if he die, he can see none that he will not live again after death. If a man reason by analogy, it is admitted that there is at least as good reason for affirming as for denying immortality. And in support of the affirmative there is that feeling in man that existence does not cease for him at the grave. That feeling is not proven to be a cheat. It may or may not be 'the hum of earthly instincts'—and not even the wise Mr. Herbert Spencer can demonstrate that instincts are earthly. The aspiration for immortality may not imply immortality as existent, as some contend, but that aspiration is a sort of sentience of momentum in a given direction and the force must arrive somewhere, once started. Because a man aspires to immortality, it does not follow that there is no immortality. Because Mr. Spencer's science can not see beyond the grave, it does not follow that there is nothing there to be seen. There are atoms so small he can not see them, sounds so faint he can not hear them.

"Mr. Spencer's science may not yet be sufficiently refined to search into the mystery beyond the grave, but the science of Mr. Spencer's successors may some day solve the problem. A few years since, tho men knew there were rays of light beyond the violet in the spectrum, they could not see them, and now those rays are in glorious service to humanity. Neptune was found in a realm of space which science said was empty. The dim tradition of a lost Atlantis seems to be in process of verification by things older investigators could not see, or seeing, did not understand."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

CHICAGO is planning to have a series of "Olympian Games," and Bishop Samuel Fallows is arranging for another World's Congress of Religions in connection with it. Every country that is invited to send athletic representatives will be invited to send also its religious representatives.

THE New York *Observer*, one of the oldest religious journals of America, has been sold to Rev. Dr. John Bancroft Devins and John A. Offord, the former the managing editor, the latter the business manager of *The Observer* for some years past. It is to be conducted on the same general lines as at present.

THE VERY REV. EUGENE AUGUSTUS HOFFMAN, D.D., LL.D., D C.L., dean of the General Theological Seminary, (Episcopal) died at Plattsburg, N. Y., June 16. He was the eldest son of Samuel Verplanck and Glorvina Rossell (Storm) Hoffman, and was born in New York on March 21, 1829. Through both his parents he was a representative of old Dutch and colonial families.

A DESPATCH on July 6 to the New York *Times* says: "All the members of the American College at Rome, including the Rev. Dr. Thomas Kennedy, rector of the college, and Fathers McCate, McCourt, and Mullin, were present this evening at the fête held at the Vatican in celebration of the jubilee in honor of the twenty-fourth anniversary of the Pope's coronation. . . . A dinner in celebration of the jubilee was given in the Vatican at noon to-day to 150 of the poor of Rome. Cardinal Respighi and a number of prelates and papal officials were present."

REV. CHARLES M. SHELDON, author of "In His Steps"—the sale of which is said to have run up to three million copies—builds his novels around this central purpose, that they shall be suitable for Sunday reading and for reading from the pulpit. Of this latter use of fiction he says in *The Ram's Horn*: "It offers an opportunity to apply Christ's teachings in modern life in a practical manner that is denied by the ordinary sermon. If I should attempt to deal with problems of business, economics, and civics, from the viewpoint of Christ in a sermon, the cry would at once arise: 'You are not preaching the Gospel.' In a sermon-story or religious novel they welcome such things. It is merely returning to Christ's method of teaching by the concrete instead of the abstract, the parable and story, instead of the philosophic discussion, and the former is a hundredfold more effective than the latter."

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FOREIGN TOPICS.

THE POSTPONED CORONATION.

THE announcement that the coronation of King Edward is to take place before the middle of August can not, it seems, be accepted as final. There is a general fear in England that the King may overtax his strength. It is generally agreed that he has shown magnificent courage in his great ordeal, and the prevalent idea is that he will overestimate the extent of his recovery. The state of British opinion on this and other features of the situation brings out clearly the marvelous personal popularity of Edward VII. In fact, the misfortune that has fallen upon him is believed to have strengthened the dynasty. As *The Spectator* (London) puts it:

"We have been struck since the disastrous news of his illness became known with the genuine sympathy with the King manifested by the common people. Sickness, it is true, in this country sanctifies; but there is something more than that—the stirring of an emotion of loyalty always assumed to be present, but not always so clearly manifested. The weight of the almost ironic blow with which it has pleased Providence to afflict the dynasty and the country—the disappointment of so many hopes, the rough interruption of so many thoughts—has killed for the hour the disposition to criticize which is part of the national character, and the appreciation of the King is more kindly, and therefore probably more accurate, than if the coronation had been a magnificent success. People forgive him that hunger for distraction of which he was accused—which is always exaggerated by a people that is, as regards all ideals and therefore as regards all persons to whom it looks up, immovably Puritan—and which was probably bred in him by those long years of waiting on the steps of a throne with nothing serious to do through which the King grew to a late middle age. The new and the juster tendency is to remember the good side of Edward VII., of a King, that is, who, as he said of himself shortly after his accession, 'if he could not be his mother, yet would play the game rightly.' There is, we believe, no doubt that the King wishes to be in the truest sense a constitutional monarch; and that means a good deal more in the way alike of judgment and of self-suppression than we always remember. It means that he is willing constantly, every day, to perform that hardest of all mental tasks, to take advice which he may not like from inferiors because they have a right to advise."

That the King appreciates the affection felt for him and reciprocates it is the opinion of the paper just quoted:

"There is no reason whatever to believe that the 'love' for the people which is so constantly attributed to the King is mere conventional or courtier-like adulation. The word has become so hackneyed that it has almost lost its meaning; but that many kings can entertain the kind of feeling for their people which a good landlord of the older kind used to feel for his tenantry is quite certain, and many signs indicate that it may be truly attributed to King Edward VII. He has no motive for courting the democracy, but he always considers the poor first, ordering even in the exasperation and pain of this illness that they of all persons should not suffer by the suspension of the festivities. Philanthropists are by no means satisfied that those who have advised the form of the King's and Queen's large gifts to the very poor have advised their Majesties wisely, but as to the kindly consideration shown in those gifts there can be no serious question. It was for the sake of his people, not himself, that the King fought down his disorder with such pluck and endurance, only yielding when further resistance had become physically impossible."

The Daily News (London) has no doubt of the King's devoted courage and determination to face the future bravely. It pays this tribute to his dominant quality:

"The King is not one to flinch from any trial; and we must believe that his high courage helped to sustain him in what he has gone through. 'He is as brave as a lion,' one of his physicians is reported to have remarked after leaving his bedside on Tuesday. The King has before now faced danger and death unflinchingly; he has already come safely through deep waters of sickness and weakness, when there seemed still more reason to fear an unfavorable issue than at present; and the universal wish and hope will be that, aided by medical skill and comforted and sustained by the affection of his people, the lion heart may bring him triumphantly through once more."

It would be idle to deny that the postponement of the coronation, with all that it implies, has been a severe blow to the Britons, but they have stood it as quietly as the King himself. In the words of the London *Times*:

"It is impossible to estimate the loss and the inconvenience caused by this calamitous turn of events, the waste of time, of energy, of trouble, and of money that it implies, the intensity of the disappointment that it will create among all classes. Yet we are confident that the dominant feeling of sympathy with the King and the royal family in this hour of trial will be strong enough to make us all forget the annoyances that can not be escaped. That sympathy is universal and profound. It moves the hearts of the subjects of the King from the highest to the lowest; it is felt to the very confines of the empire, in Canada as in Australia, in India as in South Africa. It is shared, we are grateful to say, by our kinsmen beyond the Atlantic, and graceful expression is given to it by our vivacious and not ungenerous neighbors in France as well as in Germany, Italy, and, indeed, everywhere. That the news from his sick-bed is watched for with so much sympathetic anxiety by the whole world is a thought on which the King's mind may dwell with comfort in his hours of weakness and pain."

The judgment of the same authority is that the approaching coronation can not compare with the one projected for last month:

"The force of events is too strong to be resisted. A solemn act of national homage to the sovereign, fitly to perform which efforts had been made by communities and individuals on an unequaled scale and with a lavish disregard of expense, has been rendered impossible for the moment by the caprice of destiny. It will be difficult, even if our fairest hopes and warmest wishes are realized, to bring together again the elements of imposing magnificence that would have been arrayed in Westminster Abbey. . . . The moral factors that constituted the true significance of these pageants remain, but the outward glory has been quenched."

The lesson of the event, as regards the mutability of mundane things, is most impressive, says *The Standard* (London):

"Fate could hardly have timed the blow with a more malign and perverse ingenuity. . . . The expected ceremony had come so close that the possibility of an interruption or a postponement had passed out of sight. The metropolis had arrayed herself as for a feast, and was only occupied in putting the finishing touches to her festal attire. . . . It would, indeed, be difficult to put into exact terms the full extent of the loss caused by this untoward event. There is no exaggeration in saying that a large part of the work of months has been undone. Since the beginning of the year the business of the country has been controlled and directed with reference to the ceremonies that should have taken place."

However, there are many voices that do not harmonize with the general chorus. *The Speaker* (London) calls the event "a blow of fate," and preaches a little sermon on it:

"The American invasion reminds us that in the young republic as well as in the old monarchy society has sadly lost its sense of restraint, of the simplicity of true dignity, of sobriety and of decorum. Millions of public money are spent, trade is brought to a standstill, public education was to be stopped for a week, everything was to be closed except the public-house. It would appear that as power sinks pomp rises. There is no moderation in the expenditure on state functions. London has been made hideous; in certain places even trees have been cut and clipped by gold-grubbing ecclesiastics in hopes of finding room for another paying seat or two."

Peculiar interest attaches to the utterances of *Reynolds's Newspaper* (London), which for some weeks prior to the date originally set for the coronation contained gloomy accounts of the state

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of the King's health and intimated that what has actually happened might come to pass. Of the catastrophe it says:

"There is something really tragic in this untoward event. The King had a very long wait for the throne. He has made himself exceedingly popular during the brief time he has been sovereign; and we have no hesitation in expressing our belief that it was his desire to do his best to please all ranks in the community. But there is a higher power than kings, and it is, perhaps, as well that, at moments of our greatest exaltation, we should be reminded of the fact that

> Golden lads and lasses must
> Like chimney-sweepers come to dust.

"We hope, in common with the rest of the empire, that the King may recover. His successor, the Prince of Wales, has many amiable qualities, but our information is that his life is a precarious one, probably bounded by a very few years. And after him would come a regency—the blood of the Tecks mingling in somewhat too close relationship with that of the descendants of our Georges."

Irish opinion on the subject is hinted at in the subjoined editorial paragraph from *The United Irishman* (Dublin):

"The affliction of our 'sterling Nationalist daily press,' is not without its instructive features. The emerald-green *Herald* sincerely hopes the illness of the King of England will not prevent the political and religious proselytizers from exploiting the children of the Nationalist poor of Dublin, *The Independent* is bubbling over with sympathy, *The Freeman's Journal* is quite overcome by the 'pitiful human tragedy' and whimpers that 'Ireland breathes the prayer to-day, "God Save the King!"' The man who wrote that sentence wrote a lie."

CLERICAL PAPERS ON FRENCH ANTI-CLERICALISM.

CLERICAL newspapers throughout Europe are bestowing much attention upon the marked anti-Clericalism of the French ministry of M. Combes. They concede that considerable political power has fallen into the hands of the former student in a Roman Catholic seminary, and the outlook for the church is considered not to be bright. *The Tablet* (London), an organ of the Roman Catholic Church, sums the situation up in the word "Freemasonry." It sees in the lodges of France a dangerous foe to the country, saying:

"By means which no right of canvass or political action can justify, pressure is put upon the Government to extend the favor and complaisance likely to secure predominance to Masonry. Deputies who are Masons are placed under obligations and orders which are veritable attacks on the sovereignty of the nation and their own independence as the depositaries of the mandates of the people. Furthermore, in contravention of the equality of all citizens where candidature for the public service is concerned, Freemasonry seeks to secure for its own alone the positions at the disposal of the state; large numbers of the functionaries of all grades are gained over to and brigaded by the lodges by whose influences they are supported against their superiors, carried over the heads of their colleagues by an advancement at once rapid and scandalous, and assured of favors and assistance of all sorts, especially in elections."

This paper, moreover, says that the new premier, "speaking to the brotherhood in the lodges, declared that the morality of Masonry was to be put in the place of the morality taught by the religious that had had their day." M. Combes has recently sent a circular to all prefects of departments telling them that "your duty constrains you to reserve the favors at your disposal exclusively for those who have given unequivocal proof of their fidelity to republican institutions." No promotion in the public service can be made unless the administration is first satisfied on this point. The *Correspondant* (Paris), a French Clerical organ, thus characterizes the premier:

"His name and his past sufficiently reveal what his course will be. Supported by the colleagues provided for him, a Trouillot, a Vallé, a Pelletan, a Chaumié, and the inevitable André, all devoured by the same fury, he will carry on the struggle against religious faith, against the liberty of teaching and the rights of conscience. Such is the passion of renegades."

As for the circular issued by the premier relating to the political opinions of officials in the government service, the *Correspondant* deems it abject:

"When this man's past is remembered, does it not become apparent what threats to the conscience are contained in his rigmarole? It is true M. Combes adds: 'We have a profound aversion for all that tends toward scrutiny or suspicion of the private beliefs of loyal servants of the state.' But we all know how a man who denounced fathers of families in the senate [for their political views] interprets respect for private beliefs, and if we had any doubts on the point the odious circular just sent to the prefects by M. Combes would suffice to dissipate them. It is a police policy boldly proclaimed. Begun by the previous ministry, it will under succeeding ministries be extended and developed, placing terrorized officials at the mercy of an ignoble system of espionage."

It is a noteworthy fact that the Clerical organs, including the *Osservatore Romano*, the Vatican paper, see no signs of any such political change as will ameliorate matters from their point of view. The *Verité Française* even prints a letter from a priest who says that France has become so anti-Clerical that out of 11,000,000 voters the church can rely for political support upon no more than 1,100,000.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE BETRAYAL OF CHINA.

THE prolonged occupation of Tien-Tsin, deemed by China a violation of solemn treaty obligations, is to end in short order, if recent announcements hold good. In its comments on this development, the London *Globe* gives Secretary Hay all the credit and regrets that Britain did not "take the lead." Tien-Tsin is commercially the most important city in Pe-chi-li. It is the capital of the province and the residence of the viceroy. The Powers long ago pledged themselves to evacuate it and to restore it to the Chinese authorities as soon as normal conditions were restored. Many months elapsed. Affairs resumed a normal aspect, but foreign military power showed no alacrity to evacuate. Commenting on this situation the Paris *Temps* says:

"These things merit attention less than does the moral effect on the Chinese mind of failure to keep a pledge. It must be assumed that this consideration has deeply impressed the diplomacy of Russia, which has the merit of taking into account the desires and grievances of the Chinese. The St. Petersburg cabinet has made it known that it means to retire from the provisional government of Tien-Tsin. It intends to take no further part in the discussion of the conditions the Powers want to attach to the restitution of the city. . . . At this moment the provisional government of Tien-Tsin comprises only representatives of England, Germany, France, Italy, and Japan. It may be taken for granted that France, to whom good authority attributes 'conduct characterized by firmness and a spirit of justice that have added much to her prestige and given great satisfaction to the Chinese,' will not belie her policy in view of her ally's initiative, and incur conflicting responsibilities by remaining at Tien-Tsin. What will the other Powers do? England is urged, for the sake of her dearest interests, to follow an example which she should, perhaps, have set. If she leaves the country, Japan, whose eyes are fixed upon her and who has no desire to incur Chinese hatred, will lose no time in getting out of Tien-Tsin too. Italy has no interests imposing an ungracious obstinacy upon her. Germany alone is left, and, notwithstanding the sounding formulas of world politics, the memory of the mailed fist, and the establishment of the protectorate at Kiau-Chou and on the Liau-Tong, it is doubtful if Emperor William deems it opportune to draw down upon himself the whole resentment of China."

The paper from which we have quoted blinks one fact in the

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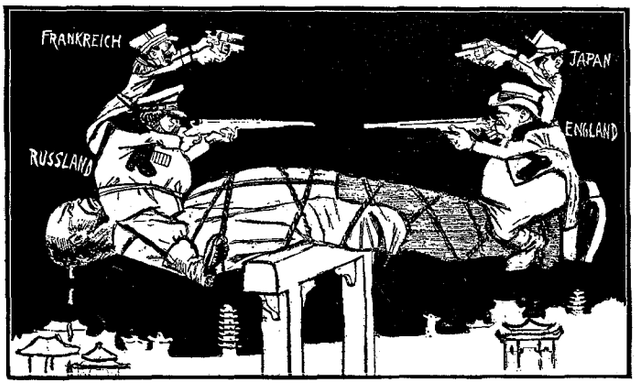
situation which is of vital importance—the payment of the enormous indemnity exacted by the Powers. It puts the matter thus:

"The question of the payment of the indemnity is before the Powers as a result of the steady decline in the value of the white metal. Notwithstanding the positive text, the letter and the spirit of arrangements that are still quite recent, China has found in the Washington Government a champion of her untenable plea to pay in money of fluctuating value a debt of which the payment was stipulated in gold at a fixed value."

There is another side to this, and it is made apparent in the following editorial utterance from the London *Times:*

"Dangers spring from two principal causes—first from the enormous amount of the indemnity with which the majority of the Powers insisted upon saddling that country, in spite of the representations of Great Britain, Japan, and the United States,



THE SYSTEM OF COUNTERBALANCE IN THE FAR EAST.
—*Ulk.*

and, secondly, from the heavy addition to that burden automatically produced by the depreciation of silver. The protocol between the Powers and China fixed the indemnity at 450 millions of Haikwan taels, and specifically declared that this sum should constitute a gold debt, calculated at the rates of exchange therein named. In September last, when the protocol was signed, the gold value of the Haikwan tael was 3s., and the rates of exchange, according to which payment was to be made to the several creditor states, were settled upon this basis. Hardly had the negotiations ended when it became clear that the continued fall in the value of silver would largely increase the liabilities of the Chinese and enhance their difficulties in meeting their treaty obligations. The fall has been progressive, and unhappily there is no ground for hoping that it will be arrested at present, for there is little demand for silver anywhere outside China, and, as China must sell silver in order to meet her liabilities in gold, the result is bound to be that the number of silver taels to buy a sovereign or a twenty-franc piece will tend steadily to rise."

A gloomy picture of the situation that is resulting is painted by the same authority:

"The indebtedness of the country has grown to this great sum within eight months solely by the operation of exchange. It is still growing daily by the same process, and no term is within sight when that process is likely to be stayed. The suffering caused to the people by the increased taxation necessary to meet the indemnity would have been severe in any case. It is, of course, seriously aggravated by this automatic expansion of debt, and should that expansion continue at the rate at which it has hitherto progressed, a time may soon come when the Powers themselves will have to recognize that the load they have laid on China is greater than she can bear."

European commentators agree that China is in a state of seething discontent because of the ruthless taxation to which the natives are forced to submit. The natives have learned that they are taxed to pay foreign indemnities, and the spirit of revolt is spreading. The Chinese press is very pessimistic in tone. *The Celestial Empire* (Shanghai) translates and prints the following comment from a leading native Chinese paper, the *Shen Pao:*

"Indemnities small in one instance soon mount up to a very large aggregate. How difficult it is to get the money only our officials know. The Taiping rebellion crippled our finances so that to this day we have not recovered. In the last resort the people must pay. The officials must cast a very fine-meshed net so that not even the smallest bird can escape. It reminds one of rat-catchers who, not seeing any rats on the surface of the ground, proceed to dig down for them into the earth. We all know with what results. The daring ones say that death in any case stares them in the face. They prefer to die with arms in their hands than tumble into any roadside ditch dead by starvation. We are glad that the English are thinking of these consequences of squeezing too much from our people."

POLISH PAPERS ON EXPROPRIATION OF THE POLES IN PRUSSIA.

INTRODUCING into the lower house of the Prussian Diet the new anti-Polish bill appropriating $62,500,000 for the "strengthening of Germanism in the East," Count von Bülow, the imperial chancellor, declared that it is not only a right but also a duty to take such steps as may be necessary for the security and integrity of the Prussian monarchy. It is a question of the monarchy's existence. The constitutional rights of Polish citizens will be respected, "as a policy of pin-pricking has no value." Everything, however, tending to the subversion of present political relations will be suppressed, and the Government, endeavoring in every way to strengthen Germanism, regards the colonization of Prussia's Polish provinces (a policy inaugurated by Prince Bismarck in 1886) as an important link in the chain of institutions for the defense of Germanism.

In calling for the continuation of that policy, Count von Bülow explained that a greater sum is now demanded by the Government in order to carry on the colonization "more extensively, at a quicker tempo, and partly in a new form by an increase in the area of the royal domains." Another reason for the increase in the sum asked is that the Government desires publicly to show that it will continue its policy of colonization in the Polish provinces resolutely and consistently. Count von Bülow considers unjust the charge that the colonization commission has accomplished too little with the $50,000,000 already received; it has been in operation "only fifteen years," and up to 1901 it had acquired 412,500 acres of land, on 250,000 of which it colonized 4,700 families of German peasants. The $62,500,000 now called for will produce greater results, and Count von Bülow will see to it that the colonization commission, "in the sense of its lofty national objects, will execute its task more and more vigorously and without bureaucratic heaviness and pusillanimity."

This will not be the last measure for saving Germanism in the East, Count von Bülow assured the Diet. Next winter he will introduce other projects for the same purpose. "The highest law of every state is the right to defend its existence, and the most important duty of every Government is to secure that existence to its state," he said in conclusion.

Polish papers denounce Prussia's new anti-Polish measure in unsparing terms. Many of them characterize it as glaringly immoral. The *Orendownik* (Posen) observes that altho the project had an assured majority in the Diet among the Conservatives, the government members, and the National Liberals, there was evident in the speeches even of members of those parties a certain doubt if even half a milliard of marks will suffice to crush the Polish element in the Prussian state. We condense its remarks further, as follows:

Having at its disposal $62,500,000 more, the Prussian Government can appear in Prussian Poland as the greatest buyer of land. Since the Government will always be able to pay the highest price for land set up for sale either by Germans or by Poles, it will be very hard for Polish individuals or Polish allotment banks to compete with it. As the Poles will not be able to acquire an inch of the land bought up by the Government, there

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must result in time a considerable expropriation of the Polish people. The restriction of the ability to acquire land will limit the most important conditions of production, of sustenance, of wage-earning, and of the welfare of the Polish people. This will be attended with a struggle for bread, for the native language, and for the faith. The racial contest which Hakatism has declared against the Polish element will reach the very thresholds of the homes of the Polish people, and at those homes it will unite in one: a struggle for the daily bread and a struggle for the national treasures.

Hitherto the colonization commission bought land in Prussian Poland and divided it for German colonists, debarring the Poles from acquiring any of the divisions. The tendency of the new project is no longer simply to buy land for division among German colonists, but to buy up land for the state wholesale—all land, German or Polish. Whatever the Government does not divide for colonists, it will turn into royal domains or into forests. This change of tactics in the policy of the colonization commission shows most distinctly that the Prussian Government itself has no great faith in the efficaciousness of the work of the colonization commission up to the present time. Among the Germans themselves voices are heard to the effect that with this additional $62,500,000 the Government will not only not crush the Polish element, but it will not even strengthen the "oppressed" Germanism in the East.

For the first $50,000,000 the colonization commission bought about 650,000 acres; for the $62,500,000 now appropriated it may buy about 800,000 more, or about a million and a half acres in all. For the first $50,000,000, 3,000 German settlers have been imported from the heart of Germany; for the $37,500,000 now appropriated for colonization and for the $25,000,000 appropriated for the creation of royal domains and the afforesting of lands not divided among colonists, perhaps 6,000 Germans will be imported. Six thousand nests, counting five in each nest, make altogether 30,000. That can not change either the national aspect or the national state of things in the grand duchy of Posen and in West Prussia. In both those provinces, there are at the most a million and a half of Germans; an increase of 30,000 would signify, therefore, an increase of two per cent. Such an increase can not change the present equipoise between the Polish and German elements.

The *Orendownik* therefore does not regard the proposed policy as a serious menace to the Polish element, for altho land is capital, it observes, it is not the only capital; population also is capital. The Polish element in Prussian Poland is not unprepared for this new attack, we are told, nor is it powerless and without means to meet it.

The Posen correspondent of the *Tygodnik Illustrowany* (Warsaw) says that it is evident that the Prussian Government, in appropriating this enormous sum for the purchase of land out of Polish hands, desires to tempt with gold all those Polish landowners affected by the failure of crops in the last two years. It is to bring the Polish community down to the level of a homeless proletariat that the Prussian system tends with all severity, in order that it may Germanize the Poles the more easily and push its landmarks still farther east, when the westernmost Polish-Slavonic outpost falls. It says further:

"When the importance of the racial contest which Prussia is at present waging against its own citizens is duly understood and appreciated everywhere, means must be found at least to keep in Polish hands the land that the Poles still hold. We still have magnates and rich men to whom the collection of a fund of fifty millions [$12,500,000] for saving the land in Great Poland and in West Prussia, would not present much difficulty. The example of the Land Bank, of our allotment associations, and of our banks proves that money deposited in them for such objects is not at all given in vain, but that it pays remarkably well. But all these institutions of ours have at their disposal a capital too small to be able to compete with the colonization commission. It can be said almost for a certainty that an inch of Polish land would not pass into German hands if the civic sense of our magnates and financiers would exert itself to found an anti-colonization bank with a capital of fifty millions [$12,500,000]. Much more than that lies unproductively in English and other banks."

The *Zgoda* (Chicago) says that the sum of $62,500,000 appropriated from Prussia's treasury for the struggle with the Poles in Prussian Poland would be a large sum even for a war fund. That the Prussian Government demands so much money for a peaceful contest with one-tenth of the Polish people (the number now under Prussian rule) indicates, *Zgoda* thinks, a very high opinion of the defensive and offensive strength of Poland.

"We can not complain, therefore," says the *Zgoda* in conclusion, "that our foe esteems us lightly. On the contrary, the arrangement of such a war budget testifies to the great respect in which the Prussian Government holds the four millions of Poles whom it has been swallowing for a hundred years. It has been swallowing those four millions for a hundred years, but it can neither devour them altogether nor digest what it has already swallowed."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

POINTS OF VIEW.

BULGARIA.—Prince Ferdinand has sounded Russia on the subject of the elevation of Bulgaria to the rank of a kingdom, according to the *Neue Presse* (Vienna), which says Russia will not oppose the idea.

HOOLIGANISM.—The demeanor of young roughs in London streets, and their tendency to crime, are subjects of long editorials in English papers, including *The Times*. The opinion prevails that steps must be taken to put this ruffianism down. How to do it, however, is a problem.

PARTIZANSHIP AND THE FRENCH PRESIDENT.—That able ministerial organ, the Paris *Temps*, praises President Loubet for his recent speech at Mans. He alluded to attacks upon him in the press and on the platform, and said he felt no resentment. But he thought the President of the French Republic should be exempt from partizan attack, as he represented the whole country. "Perfectly proper and well said," thinks the ministerial organ.

THE KING OF SAXONY.—The recent death of King Albert of Saxony at a very mature age, after a long and worthy reign, is made the occasion of wide comment in newspapers abroad. The *Neues Wiener Tageblatt* says that he wanted at one time to see a united Germany, including Austria. After the close of the struggle for predominance in Germany he devoted himself to strengthening the position of the Saxon people within the empire. He is succeeded by his brother George, also an elderly man

GOOD TO THE BOERS.—The conservative Rumanian organ, the *Roumanie* (Vienna), says: "England being disposed to grant the Boers a large measure of autonomy and being in no wise bent on imposing the English language upon them, the South African Dutch have promised themselves to be worthy of this treatment at once magnanimous and inspired by wise foresight. They will prove loyal subjects of King Edward VII." The Rumanian organ says there is a great difference between England's policy and that of Germany, "and also that of Russia if we take Finland into consideration."

ARGENTINE'S DISTRUST OF CHILE.—The attempts made through the medium of British diplomacy to effect a reduction in the armaments of Chile and Argentina are impeded by the mutual distrust of those nations. The *Prensa* (Buenos Ayres) declares that Chile is militant and ambitious, and it takes ostentatious interest in the recent additions to the Argentine navy, deeming them, evidently a protection against the aggressions of neighbors. However there is good reason to anticipate a success for the disarmament negotiations, altho the *Tribuna* (Buenos Ayres), a government organ, complains that Chile insists on Argentine neutrality in Pacific coast affairs, which Argentine will not concede.

ROOSEVELT "DISHED."—A gloomy view of our political morality and of Cuba's prospects is taken by the anti-American *Saturday Review* (London) in the following caustic words: "The Republican party in the States has finally given up any latent thought of combining to support the President in his Cuban policy. The whole matter stands over to December, and until then the ruinous tariff will continue to enslave with poverty the newly liberated Republic. But there is little hope that the tariff will be amended even when it is too late. The two parties have combined to dish the President and as the American Constitution gives no opportunity of going to the country on a single issue the combined jealously and greed of the rebels will be too much for a President who is unfortunate enough to be isolated by virtue both of his position and rare honesty."

THE NUDE IN JAPAN.—Much discussion has been occasioned in the native and foreign press of Japan by pictures of nude figures on American official documents. Says *The Japanese Weekly Gazette* (Yokohama), a British paper: "News comes from Takamatsu, Shikoku, that at the competitive show of agricultural produce a certain rice-polishing factory in Goshu province exhibited a certificate of merit given to it by the committee of Columbian Exposition. On the certificate is printed a nude picture which shocked the susceptibities of the exhibition committee, and they forthwith ordered the removal of the picture from public gaze. The *Jiji*, referring to this matter, justly observes that altho it is not in a position to judge the nature of the picture complained of by the committee, it is not difficult to conjecture its nature, seeing that the American Government selected it as an ornament to the certificate given to the exhibitors." The same authority notes further that "last year much criticism, adverse or otherwise, was evoked owing to the measures taken by the police to cover the lower part of the picture of a nude woman exhibited at the Uyeno Art Exhibition by Mr. Kuroda Kiyoteru, a popular artist of the French school."

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CURRENT POETRY.

Little Pathways.

By THOMAS WALSH.

Not by the highways and the streets, dear friend,
Where kings and merchants and their minions wend,
But by the little pathways let us go,
Lone ways that only humble footsteps know.
Not dawdling feet upon the world's parade
Wore yonder tracks that wind across the glade,
Where slyly from the flooded haunts of men
Life trickles back into the wilds again.
For, here anon and there, the ways divide,
Some to the brook and some to pastureside,
Glancing sweet invitation as they turn
To call us with them through the beds of fern.
For each, tho lowly, with a crude design
Leads somewhere—*somewhere*, mystery benign!—
And where the trail seems beaten hard and brown
Perchance the woodsmen turn from out the town;
Or where yon single track but seems to stray,
Some meadow lies, or else the secret way
A timid lover hastens to his sweet.
Yea, and another half-o'ergrown we meet,
But still memorial of its travelers.
'Twas death, perchance, or fault, alas, of hers
If now the grass has crept the pathway o'er;
Perchance it led to home, a home no more.
'Tis ours, dear friend, to treasure signs like these
Wherein are written rarer histories
Than chronicles of kings and empires tell;
For on the scrolling of the hill and dell
Life with a finger delicate and sure
Sets for our eyes its heart's own signature.
For to these hollow footways steal the leaves
When first the autumn threatens; winter heaves
His earliest breath of snowflakes meekly here.
Each, like a little pulse, reports the year,
Until the golden dulcimers of spring
Strike all the forest chords' awakening
When here are primal leaf and grasses stirred
In answer, with *Amens* of brook and bird.
Thus sweetly intimate with tender moods,
Our pathways greet us from the solitudes.
Man's simple needs alone have worn each way
More truly fair than royal walk's display.
Yes, from the past such sweet reminders flow
As bid the future all its claims forego.
Tho by yon paths that through the thicket wind
The scythe of Time may swiftest passage find;
And Life exult within its proudest veins,
And empire course, where now are mountain rains.

—In June *Critic*.

The Spirit of Mid-Ocean.

By GUY WETMORE CARRYL.

The hesitant sun stands still, with the arch of a day complete,
And fingers the yielding latch on the door of his sequent dawn,
And the slender poplars shiver and gather about their feet
Their long, limp skirts of shadow that lay on eastward lawn.
Then the night, the blue-black night, breathes on the mirror of heaven,
Blurs to the ghost of gray and reflected blue to the sea,
And the soul of Her stirs on the calm, a sudden impalpable leaven,
Troubling inanimate twilight with hints of a storm to be,
White on the gathering dusk a gull swings in to the west,
Touching the ominous ocean with the tips of tentative wings,

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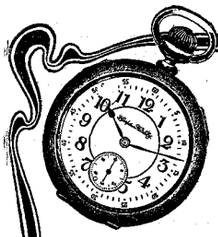

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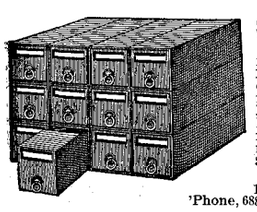

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And the bell of a distant buoy, a dot on the sluggish crest,
Bays in reverberent bass monition of threatening things!

Then, like a wraith that stands in the presence of them that sleep,
Pacing the pinguid sea as a ghost on a slated floor,
Uncloaking her shining shoulders from the robe of the jealous deep,
The Spirit of Grave Mid-Ocean steps silently in to shore.
And her strong hands hold the keys to the depths that none may plumb,
And the bond of God with his sea her ears alone have heard,
But her stern lips guard the secret, loyal, unfaltering, dumb,
Till the sums on which we labor be solved by a single word!
Calm with the infinite calm of the North's immutable star,
Crowned with serene omniscience, O Spirit of Deep Mid-Sea,
If thus majestic and mute God's stately seneschals are,
What, in his own heaven, shall your Maker and Master be?

Am I then the last of the men that this day departed saw,
Sole survivor of all whom it roused to strive and stir,
That I stand alone in the night, and, beaten to bay by awe,
Confront in the sudden stillness the eloquent eyes of Her?
Wake, my unconscious comrades, my brothers in shame and sin,
Vexed with your ominous dreaming, tortured by doubt and fear!
See on the wings of midnight the presence of peace come in,
With the calm, disburdening message that never a noon may hear.
Stand face-front to the surges, deaf to your preacher's lore,
Claim no creed of their making, for, on the awe-struck sea,
The Spirit of Strong Mid-Ocean steps silently in to shore:
Hush! If this be the servant, what must the Master be?

—In June *Atlantic Monthly*.

PERSONALS.

Senator Bacon as a Cook.—Senator Bacon of Georgia is fond of fishing and hunting. Senator Maddox, of the same State, last year had the pleasure of accompanying his colleague on an outing, and relates (in *The Saturday Evening Post*) an anecdote of the occasion:

"One day I caught a big yellow-bellied terrapin. The Senator was delighted and stayed in camp the next day to superintend the soup-making. The soup was delicious and we said so unreservedly. Then the Senator told his story. In preparing the terrapin he had assisting him a colored man of the neighborhood whom we had employed. The man didn't know us and never dreamed that the man in rough raiment presiding over the steaming kettle was a United States Senator.

"The colored man was given a bowl of soup, and smacked his lips and otherwise displayed his sense of bliss.

"'You like the soup, do you, George?' asked the Senator.

"'Deed I do,' was the reply. Then he added:

"'Say, boss, I'd like to ax you a little question.'

"'What is it?' responded the Senator. 'Go ahead.'

"'I'd like to know,' said the darky between eager sips of the terrapin soup, 'is you jes' a plain cook or is you a steward? Foh you do cert'nly know yore business.'"

Mr. Morgan and the National Game.—Several prominent Americans and two English baronets aboard an ocean steamship recently, says

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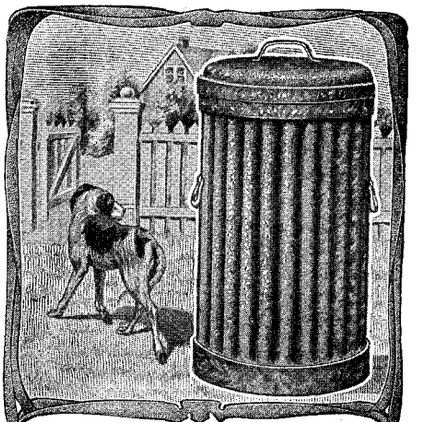

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Harper's Weekly, were discussing the merits of bridge whist and whether it would retain its present popularity. A point was reached when Sir Edward Colebrooke wondered whether it was quite patriotic for Americans to dislodge their "famous national game," which at once drew out Mr. Pierpont Morgan:

"Meaning draw poker!" ejaculated Mr. Morgan. "That is not a game characteristic of the American people. It never was. It never will be. It is a bad game. It is based upon a lie. The man who has the greatest capacity for deciet wins. To become a strong player he studies to develop the most ignoble and most un-American faculty. The effect upon boys is to make them think deceit and bluff are 'smart' and essential to success in work as well as in play. It is an iniquitous game and ought to be abolished. Nothing could be more foreign to American ideas. The man who labeled it our typical national game ought to be shot. I never hear it referred to by that term without wanting to shoot him." This ended the argument.

Secretary Root Gives Advice.—While traveling recently, Secretary Root was seated next to a farmer, who began telling the Secretary how to run the Government, says the New York *Times*. When the farmer was through criticizing, Mr. Root asked:

"What is your occupation!"
"Poultry farmer," was the reply.
"Do you know how many eggs each of your hens lays?"
"Why, no," confessed the man.
"Well, the man who looks after my chickens knows how much work each hen does. If he didn't I'd discharge him for not knowing his business. If a hen doesn't produce fifteen eggs a month it's a loss to keep it. Now, my friend, doesn't it strike you that after you have learned your own business so well that I can't give you points on it, then would be the proper time for you to come and teach me how the Government ought to be run?"

Coming Events.

July 21.—Convention of the Mosaic Templars of America at Shreveport, La.

July 22.—Union of St. John the Baptist Society of America at Southbridge, Mass.

Convention of the Fraternal Crystal Light, Supreme Lodge at Springfield, Ill.

July 22–25.—Convention of the National Division Railway Agents' Association at Minneapolis, Minn.

July 23–24.—Convention of the United States League of Building and Loan Associations at Put-in-Bay, Mass.

July 24–25.—Convention of the National Tobacco Association at Old Point Comfort, Va.

July 31.—Convention of the National Dental Faculties' Association at Niagara Falls, N. Y.

Current Events.

Foreign.

SOUTH AMERICA.

July 7.—The Venezuelan army, under Modesto Castro, brother of the President, is routed by a revolutionary force near Barcelona.

July 8.—President Castro reaches Barcelona with a small force; the city is partly in the hands of the revolutionists.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

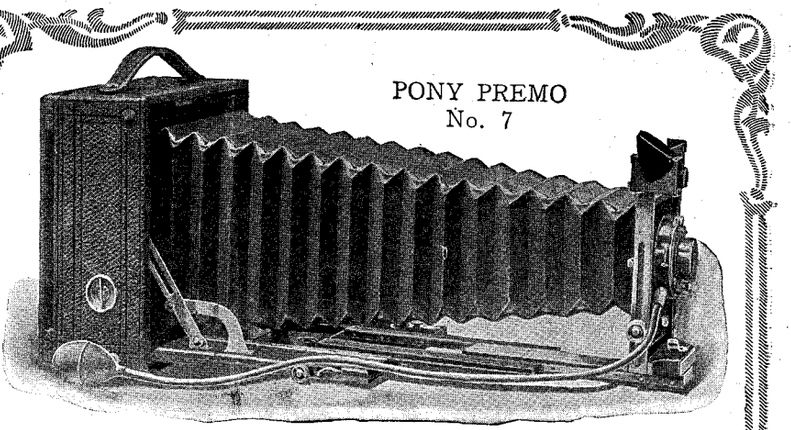
July 7.—The condition of King Edward continues favorable. A coronation in August is reported probable.

Secretary Chamberlain is injured in a cab accident in London.

July 8.—The answer of the committee of cardinals to Governor Taft's note regarding the Philippine friars is submitted to the Pope.

July 9.—Lord Methuen returns to England from South Africa.

July 10.—The coronation bazar for the benefit



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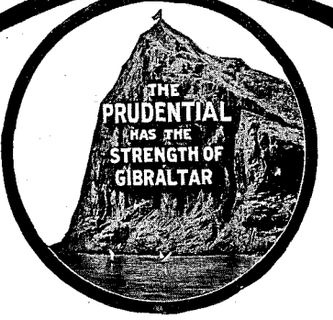

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of sick children in London is opened by Queen Alexandra.

July 12.—It is officially announced in London that the coronation of King Edward will occur between August 8 and 12.

Much disorder is caused in the French Chamber of Deputies over an attempt to interpellate the government on the question of the Law of Association.

July 12.—General Kitchener lands at Southampton, England, on his return from South Africa.

Admiral Killick, of the Haitian navy, has his commission revoked because he refused to obey the orders of the provisional government of Haiti.

Mrs. Alexander Hector, a well-known novelist, dies in London.

The Marquis of Salisbury resigns the Premiership of Great Britain and Arthur J. Balfour, government leader of the House of Commons, is appointed to succeed him.

July 13.—Liang Chen Tung is appointed Chinese Minister at Washington to succeed Wu Ting Fang.

Domestic.

July 7.—A freight-handlers' strike begins in Chicago; about 9,000 men go out.

July 8.—A plan for a national fund in aid of the striking miners is approved by President Mitchell.

Tracy, the escaped Oregon convict, is still at large with a posse of several hundred men pursuing him.

July 9.—Secretary Hay secures promises from the allied Powers to vacate Tien-Tsin.

Negotiations for a Panama Canal treaty are begun at the State Department.

July 11.—About 125 miners are reported to be killed in a mine explosion at Jamestown, Pa.

Secretary Root receives the Vatican's note in regard to the Philippine friars, but will consult the President before sending a reply.

July 12.—Secretary Root issues a statement refuting charges of proselyting made against teachers in the Philippines.

CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

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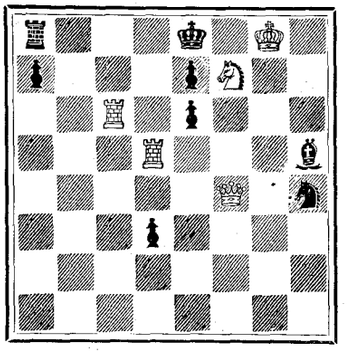

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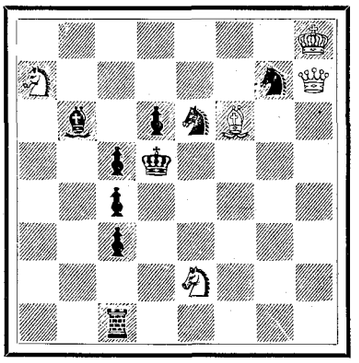


White—Five Pieces.

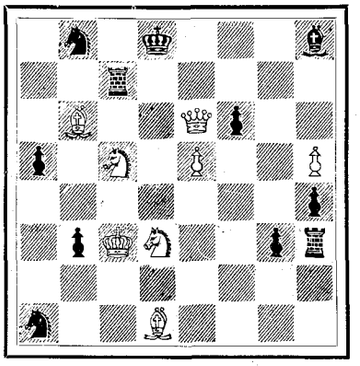
7K; S5S8Q; 1b1psB2; 2pk4; 2p5; 2p5; 4S3; 2r5.

White mates in two moves.

Problem 693.

XI. MOTTO: "Eight by Eleven."

Black—Eleven Pieces.



White—Eight Pieces.

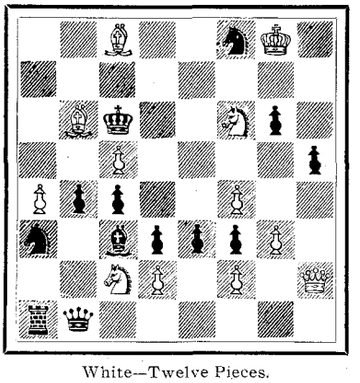
1s1k3b; 2r5; 1B2Qp2; p1S1P2P; 7p; 1pKS2pr; 8; s2B4.

White mates in three moves.

Problem 694.

XII. MOTTO: "Compositum."

Black—Thirteen Pieces.



White—Twelve Pieces.

2B2sK1; 8; 1Bk2Sp1; 2P4p; Ppp2P2; s1bpppP1; 2SP1P1Q; rq6.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 681: Key-move, B—B 6.

No. 682.

1. P—Q 4 / Kt x Q 2. Kt—R sq / Any 3. Kt—Kt 3, mate

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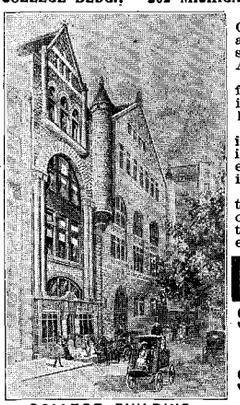

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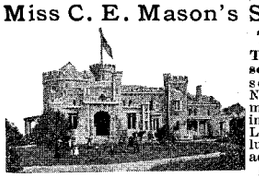

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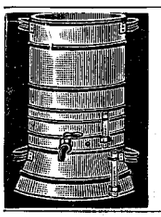

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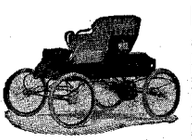

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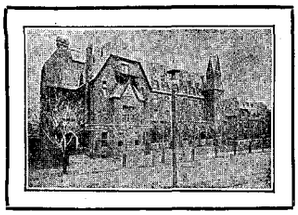

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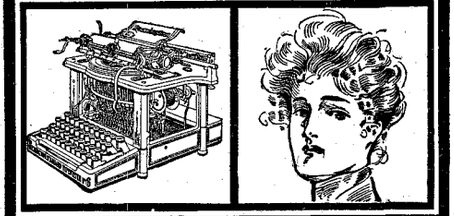

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